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ICE FOR REFRIGERATOR CARS.

President Johnson, of the Palestine Ice, Fuel and Gin Company, of Palestine, Tex., has closed a contract with the American Refrigerator Car Company to supply them with ice aggregating in the neighborhood of \$100,000.

BOLL WEEVIL QUIET.

E. S. Peters, of Calvert, president of the Texas Cotton Growers' Association, reports the outlook for a large crop of cotton to be good, and that the boll weevil has shown no serious activity in the Texas fields so far this season.

STOCK YARDS CASE.

A motion has been entered in the Chancery Court in the case of J. D. Guyton et al. vs. J. A. Warner et al. seeking an order upon the clerk and master to pay the debts of the Union Stock Yards of Nashville, Tenn., out of the funds in his hands.

DENIES JURISDICTION.

The Armour car lines on Monday filed its answer with the Interstate Commerce Commission to the order of the commission directing an investigation of the matter of alleged discriminative and unjust rates for refrigerator cars. The answer denies the jurisdiction of the commission.

A GEORGIA DECISION.

A decision rendered by the Superior Court of Georgia last week, says: An indictment which charges that the accused conducted the business of agent of "the Armour Packing Company, a packing house," without having registered with the ordinary and paid the tax required by the statute, is not defective in failing to allege that the Armour Packing Company is a corporation.

CATTLE FOR CUBA.

Information comes from a most reliable source that there will be a movement of cattle from Texas to Cuba this spring and summer that will far outrank the movement of last summer, says the "Fort Worth Record." It is understood that this movement will begin on a large scale within a few weeks, and that already men are rounding up 18,000 head for exportation through the port of Galveston. This number will make a good start, but it is learned that many more will be shipped to Cuba via Galveston before next winter.

RADIUM AS A PRESERVATIVE.

Mr. Lieber, an analytical chemist, said at the meeting of the United States Committee on Poor Food Standards, held at the Hotel Wolcott, New York, that within a few years most forms of food preservatives will be abandoned. In their place, he said, cans and bottles in which food of various kinds is put up will be washed with water impregnated with radio-activity, a process, he says, that will revolutionize the present methods. Mr. Lieber said that, leaving out certain materials, there was little harm in the use of coloring matter. He did not believe, however, in vegetable coloring matter, because of its quick decomposition.

WINTER HITS ALL MEATS.

More and more is being learned about the hard winter which cattle have experienced in the West. In some sections the young calves have succumbed to the severities of the winter; in others they are being killed to save the strength of their mothers. In the mountain districts the cold has left a startling record of losses. Sheep have suffered as much as cattle. The official estimate of the losses of livestock to Jan. 1, 1904, is as follows: Cattle, 2,676,000; hogs, 2,722,000; sheep, 3,289,000. These losses do not take in the total casualties of the winter through exposure. The range country has suffered very much.

The spring roundups are showing the frightful mortality which it was feared would be experienced among the herds. Hogs suffered the least. Sheep have been decimated and the lambing will be short of expectations. The general crop of calves will be cut considerably all over the North, West and Southwest. The percentage of losses among cattle will be heavier than was at first suspected. The percentage of losses is heavy,

but not alarmingly so. The ultimate effect will be to raise the price of commercial stock. The roundup is not yet complete. It will take all of May before the whole truth is known. One thing is now apparent—there will not be a surplus of any kind of edible livestock this year.

"BONED TURKEY" CRUSADE.

All the pure food cranks do not live in Iowa. There is a lively lot of them in Pennsylvania. A *rara avis* of this sect is trying to stop the sale of "boned turkey" in the Harrisburg district, because, he says, veal two days old is substituted for this kind of turkey. Anybody should know that veal so young is both too tender and too insipid to palm off as "boned turkey." Besides, the turkey of the grade used in the "boned" condiment is cheaper than the infant veal. There is no need of substituting two-day-old veal when six-weeks' old veal is legal meat, cheaper and better for the substitution process than the slimy, milky flesh of a two-day-old calf that costs the substitutor more. The present "bob" veal law of Pennsylvania is not very strict in veal matters. It is proposed to pass a stringent one at the next session of the Legislature. The present complaint is against the local dealers. One is curious to know how a Harrisburg butcher can substitute his veal for "boned turkey," which is a canned or otherwise cured product and is not fresh. If the Pure Food Department would get after the catering concerns who serve chicken salad which never saw a chicken and lobster salad, which is mostly corned beef, an innocent deception will be uncovered if the eaters can be found in a humor to believe that their tastes are not more infallible than the phraseology of the menu. Two-day veal as "boned turkey" is too far fetched.

D. B. MARTIN DEAD

David Belden Martin, president of the D. B. Martin Company, with offices in the Land Title Building, Philadelphia, Pa., died Monday night at his country home, at Brandywine Summit, Del., from pneumonia. Mr. Martin's illness was only of forty-eight hours' duration and was a great shock to his family and business associates. The dead man was actively identified with many interests, though principally engaged in the meat business, and was widely known. The corporations and companies with which he was associated were president of the D. B. Mar-

tin Company, director of the Philadelphia Market Company, president of the West Philadelphia Abattoir Company, president of the Gray's Ferry Abattoir Company, president of the Union Abattoir Company, president of the Wilmington Abattoir Company, president of the Terminal Cold Storage Company, president of the New York Sanitary Utilization Company, president of the American Product Company, and a director of the Third National Bank. Mr. Martin was a horse owner and a horse lover, and interested in various healthful sports. He was 56 years old and leaves a widow and one son. The funeral was held at Brandywine Summit on Thursday.

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THE COTTON CROP OF 1903 AND ITS SEED

By Daniel C. Roper, Special Agent U. S. Census Bureau.

Cotton holds a pre-eminently commanding position in the industrial life of the United States. It is our most valuable agricultural product, except corn. The values of the three greatest products for 1903 are as follows: Corn, \$952,868,801; cotton, \$660,549,231; and wheat, \$443,024,826. The acreage devoted to the culture of these products last year was: Corn, 88,091,993; cotton, 28,530,000; and wheat, 49,464,967. This would indicate a per acre gross value of \$10.82, \$23.15 and \$8.96 respectively.

No item of American commerce carries the universal interest manifested at this time in our cotton crop. Throughout the world new sources of cotton supply are being diligently sought and carefully studied. This naturally results from the rapid increase in the manufacture of the fibre, from the higher prices which have prevailed during the last two seasons, and from the increasing demand for cottonseed and its products.

Cotton Fibre Supply.

The cotton fibre supply of this country for five years has not been commensurate with the demand. The unusually large yield of 1897 and 1898 and the low prices consequent were widely accepted as a safe basis upon which to adjust cotton manufactures. But the crop of 1899 was comparatively a failure and the four crops which followed have been very little larger. The average crop for the last five years is 10,280,000 bales. During this period the demand for consumption has increased steadily with the natural progress of events until the number of spindles and the demand for cotton goods is the greatest in the world's history. For the first time in many years we have this season a consumption which is limited by the supply. In 1901 the consumption of American cotton was about 10,500,000 bales; in 1902, about 10,750,000. There was an easy prospective demand this season for 11,000,000 bales and a crop of this size could have been disposed of at an average price of 10 cents per pound. However, owing to the destruction of 739,000 bales by the boll weevil in Texas and the loss of as much more from the imperfect weather conditions which prevailed throughout the cotton States, the total crop was reduced to 10,000,000 bales.

The surplus from the large crops of 1897 and 1898 depressed the market until 1901. In the early 90's prices reached 12 cents; in 1898 they fell to 5 cents. But the demand has now overtaken the supply and the average price of cotton marketed thus far this season from the crop of 1903 is 12.16 cents per pound. Emerson's Law of Compensation asserts itself here. This see-saw shows there is an equilibrium that must be found. The price that properly remunerates the producer is the price that the consumer must adjust his business to pay. The average price obtained

by the American farmer during the two seasons of 1897-98 and 1898-99 was below the actual cost of production and it could not last. A profitable price for several years brings into requisition abandoned fields and clears new ones; if too high for proper returns to the consumer the cotton acreage encroaches upon that of other crops. But an over-supply must also adjust itself to the real conditions.

Reasons for Small Crop.

The low prices of 1898 would be very acceptable again to European spinners, but they are not likely to see them soon. If they do come it will be from a series of years of exceptionally good crops, involving good seasons for growing cotton and a sufficient labor supply for harvesting it. Poor culture, the boll weevil and adverse seasons are responsible for the small crop of 1903. Had the production per acre in 1903 been equal to that of 1897 the crop last year would have exceeded twelve and one-half million bales. An important factor in the situation is the result of a too general abandonment of cotton growing to colored tenants since prices last went so low in the early 90's. The owner after moved to town and left the cotton farm to the renter. When guided by the better judgment of the white man the negro is a good laborer for the cotton fields, but left to himself he exercises poor judgment and is careless. I have in mind an illustration from real life: In a prosperous cotton growing community of South Carolina there lived a well-to-do colored farmer, who stimulated by the energy of his neighbors, amassed considerable property and was considered a good farmer. Believing that land rents were too high in his neighborhood, he moved to another locality where he got cheaper land but lost his thrifty neighbors. It took him two weeks of continuous hauling to move his possessions, but in five years he returned bringing his belongings in one wagon. One of the greatest benefits to be derived from the prevailing high prices of cotton is the tendency which it will have to attract back to the cotton fields the white land owners and laborers.

How Production May Be Increased.

The problem of primary importance in the cotton industry at this time is to increase the production, and this can be more easily secured through the intensive rather than the extensive system of farming, through crop rotation and better culture rather than from an increase in the acreage. The average production per acre in Texas in 1903 was 148 pounds of lint cotton, against 160 in South Carolina. The newer agricultural States can profitably study the intensive system of farming employed in some of the older States. It is noteworthy that the world's record for one-acre crops is held by the States

east of the Mississippi River rather than by those of naturally stronger soil farther west. To illustrate: Mr. Z. B. Drake, of South Carolina has grown 255½ bushels of corn on one acre; Mr. W. L. Peak, of Georgia, 230 bushels of corn; Dr. Wylie, of South Carolina, 170 bushels of oats, Mr. R. A. Johnston, of Georgia, 161 bushels of oats, and Dr. A. B. Cloud, of Alabama, five bales of cotton. The one-acre crop is in line with high class diversified farming.

The Cost of Harvesting.

The gathering of the cotton from the fields is the largest item in the cost of production. In upland cotton it amounts to over 20 per cent of the entire cost and to slightly more than this for sea-island cotton. It must be picked by hand, just as it was in India one thousand years ago. "The millions of bales which burden the wings of the world's commerce, and on whose vibrant fluctuations hang and tremble and fall mighty fortunes, is all gathered lock by lock, by the nimble fingers of the toilers in the 'cotton and the cane.'" During the four important harvesting months, beginning September 1 and ending December 31, a fair average day's work for the cotton picker is 100 pounds of seed cotton. At this rate it would require 1,088,000 laborers working 130 days to harvest a crop of the size of that of 1903, involving an expenditure of \$70,750,000, or 10.7 per cent of the value of the crop. This great cost of harvesting and the rapid extension of cotton culture in the United States has led to numerous efforts to invent a machine for gathering cotton from the field. As yet these have not been successful, all revealing such defects in practical working as to prevent their adoption. The chief difficulty involved in perfecting the harvester is the lack of uniformity in the maturing of the cotton crop.

It may be that the scientists can co-operate with the inventor to solve this difficulty. Cultural and scientific methods and research may bring a cotton plant upon which a large percentage of the bolls will mature at the same time. The cotton plant is full of possibilities for the scientific experimenter. We have been taught that through a system of pruning, the bunch grape may be ripened with satisfactory uniformity. The sugar beet grower produces beets in size according to order. The florist has solved important problems in this line with regard to flowers. Who now will give to the world a cotton plant which will solve the difficulty of a scattered maturity and permit of the employment of mechanical appliances for harvesting—a variety of cotton which will mature sufficiently early to permit of its harvesting before the approach of the bad weather of the winter, and, it may be, before the boll weevil has appeared in great numbers.

The continuous growing of one crop on the

same land tends to increase insects. There is hardly a crop that is not especially visited by some one insect, and if any one form of vegetation be long maintained on the same ground insect life is fostered. This is the condition in the cotton belt in regard to the boll weevil. The chief manner of fighting the insect is by rotating crops and by perfect culture. By rotation the supplies required by the depredator are largely cut off and at the same time enriching changes are given to the soil. Cultural methods extend to early planting, utilizing fertilizers which hasten maturity, the use of early maturing varieties of cotton, and rapid and clean cultivation. There is in this war with the boll weevil no place for the sloven farmer who permits such an accumulation of trash on his farm as makes it a hibernating and breeding place from which the fields of his neighbors are infested. If the fight with the weevil brings this character of training to cotton growers what now appears to be evil only may become a blessing in disguise.

Foreign Cotton Growing.

All over Europe Cotton Growing Associations are being organized for the purpose of encouraging the development of a supply of cotton independent of the American. The British Association has taken a new lease of life since 1900 and is proposing to spend not less than £250,000 in developing cotton farming in the British possessions in Africa and the West Indies and in improving the quality of cotton in India. Its plans and purposes, as outlined by its Vice-Chairman, Mr. Arthur Hutton, may be found in Senate Document 266, last session. "I think we can make up our minds," says Mr. Hutton, "that the United States will use more and more of their own cotton every year, with the natural consequence that if other supplies are not forthcoming, Europe and the rest of the world will have to go short. The problem to-day before the world is where those supplies are to come from, and the solution of the problem is the *raison d'être* of the British Cotton Growing Association; and it can be said without fear of contradiction, that the movement now started is one of the most important in the world's history. Similar associations are at work in Germany, France and Italy, while Russia is also endeavoring to supplement her supplies by cultivation in her Asiatic possessions. The British movement, however, is much the most important, for the field to be covered is so much larger. Let us fully realize that on the success or failure of this movement the future of our great cotton trade depends."

The French Society, organized last year, is reported by Mr. A. M. Thackara, Consul at Havre, as saying in its prospectus: "It is to be feared that the Americans some day or other hope to utilize their entire production of cotton in their own cotton industries. * * * Ought we not to put a stop to the speculative operations of the Americans, which, during the entire cotton season, disturb our markets and render transactions exceedingly difficult? * * * Is it not time for France to follow in the footsteps of England and Germany? She has also the more reason to do so, for she not only possesses territory which borders on Germany and England, but she owns other regions which are admirably adapted to the cultivation of cotton—like the Soudan." The same report says: "The Germans have also formed a society with a capital of \$178,500 to encourage the development of the culture of cotton in their African colonies, and their first efforts have been made toward the Togo."

The Russian Government has been attempting to develop cotton growing in trans-Caspia by subsidies and tariffs, but so far with indifferent success.

The main reliance of the European spinners for a supply of cotton independent of the American is in the development of Africa. England, Germany and France are turning their principal efforts toward work there.

It is quite possible to grow cotton in many countries in which it is not now cultivated, but whether it can be produced in large quantities and at a cost so low that it can be

placed in European markets in competition with American cotton is a very different matter. It will also have to be shown that cotton can be made as remunerative as the other crops which it could displace. For instance, its cultivation in the West Indies was abandoned many years ago because sugar and tobacco were more reliable and profitable crops there.

The American Cotton Crop.

Our Southern States have in a greater degree than has been found elsewhere the proper combination of soil, temperature and humidity necessary for the successful cultivation of the cotton plant. A loamy soil, containing vegetable matter with a good proportion of lime and potash, and a moderate rainfall are suitable conditions for successful cotton raising. No other country contributing to any extent to the world's cotton supply has these. All the East Indian supply, except that grown on the black lands of the Deccan; all the Egyptian, and the Russian are raised on lands worthless without irrigation. The natural advantages of our Southern States can hardly be overcome. And it is besides hardly possible that one or two, or even three generations of cultivation in any new country now being tried can develop the aptitude for cotton growing and cotton handling that a hundred years of intelligent experiment and direction has developed in the South. There are still vast possibilities for the extension of cotton culture from Virginia to New Mexico, and in all likelihood they will become actualities with the increasing demand for cotton fiber and cottonseed.

It is estimated that not more than 25 per cent. of the available cotton acreage in Texas is yet under cultivation. If this be true, the room for future development in that State alone is sufficient under improved methods of agriculture to meet the world's requirements for fifty years. With a continued improvement in methods of cultivation, together with possible economies in harvesting, it would be difficult to fix a time in the future when the American producer will not be master of the cotton supply of the world. The only disturbing factors which can in any way bring stringency in our cotton supply are found in lack of farm labor in some localities and the ravages of the boll weevil.

Pivotal Position of Texas.

As conditions now exist, Texas occupies a pivotal position in this country's cotton production. A large crop there means a large crop for the country, while a small crop in Texas foretells a correspondingly small crop for the country. Hence it is that the destructive effects of the boll weevil in that State are attracting world-wide interest.

The loss resulting from the ravages of this insect in 1903 was estimated in a recent report of the Census Bureau at 739,360 bales, which, including the value of the seed, at the year's average price, is estimated at \$49,272,989.61. These conditions must be changed or the anxiety that prevails among cotton consumers will seriously affect their relations to the American crop. But, with all this loss in Texas, the crop of that State was only 26,932 bales less than last year, a decrease of 1.1 per cent. Texas has wonderful possibilities yet in the production of cotton in spite of the plague of the boll weevil.

The ingenuity of the American cotton grower, assisted by an efficient United States Department of Agriculture, will overcome this evil, notwithstanding its serious aspect at this time. The statistics of the recent report of the Bureau of the Census on Cotton Ginning reveals the interesting fact that a good crop of cotton was grown last year in those counties of Texas where the boll weevil first appeared. This result is most gratifying and strengthens the hope that the farmers through a study of the conditions and improved methods of culture may be able to materially reduce the ravages of this pest.

If the South is to have the full effect of its natural advantages for supremacy in cotton production, it must give careful attention to securing and holding an efficient and sufficient labor supply.

The South can secure from the homeseeker its greatest increase in population and working wealth in the next few years. The supplying of free homes in Western plains cannot much longer be indulged in. Available Western lands for agricultural purposes are well nigh exhausted, and a resort to irrigation has been made necessary. The area that can be reclaimed by this method is limited and its redemption a matter of years and expense. Irrigated lands in the West and Northwest can be secured only at prices quite in excess of homes in the South, with the advantages of soil, climate, cost of living, accessibility to markets, all in favor of the Southern States. Why not see to it that the true conditions are presented to the homeseeker, and thereby bring to the cotton States a class of good foreign immigrants, such as have located in other agricultural sections of the United States and have had the effect of impressing upon their neighbors the advantages resulting from small farms and more and better personal attention?

The Collection of Cotton Statistics.

So closely are the manufacturers of the cotton fiber and the seed following upon the heels of the producer that the interests of all concerned demand the very best facilities for collecting quick and accurate cotton statistics. Much money and thought have been expended in efforts to ascertain the supply of cotton that is to meet the known demand with sufficient accuracy to prevent the losses and demoralization resulting from too great uncertainty. Scientific crop reporting has received much consideration. Heretofore there have been estimates of the crop without sufficient data to be accurate, or an enumeration of the crop too late in the season to be of more than historical interest. Hence the interest manifested in the plan of the United States Census Office which makes accurate enumerations at frequent and stated intervals during the period when the cotton is passing from the field to the market. The method relies upon the returns of the cotton ginners.

The annual report of the United States Census Bureau on the cotton production of 1903 fixes the growth of that year at 9,851,129 bales of a 500-pound standard, or 4,925,564,309 pounds, and the quantity of linters obtained by the oil mills from reginning seed of this crop, at 194,486—making a total crop of 10,045,615 bales of 500 pounds. Including the seed, the value of the crop is estimated at \$660,549,230.82.

The perfecting of information concerning the supply of this raw material for manufacture is necessarily followed by a study of the markets to be supplied with the manufactured articles. The present demand for our cotton goods needs to be supplemented. In keeping with that foresight and business sagacity which has made this the greatest country of the world, plans have already been matured for a Bureau in the Department of Commerce and Labor directly charged with locating and studying the wants of foreign markets for our goods. In the Far East there is special need to study conditions, tastes and requirements. The standard of living of millions of Orientals is rapidly becoming adjusted to Western ideas. The effect of the recent and the present war in the Far East is to destroy some false commercial policies of the Orient, to show the people new ways of living, to develop new ideas and new manners, new wants and new values. Our wheat and maize will go to the East in larger quantities than heretofore; our cotton goods and iron implements will be placed in their hands. Our own prejudiced ideas of their lives will be revised. The bureaus of manufactures will no doubt furnish for various lines of manufactures the information necessary to bring our manufacturers into continuous and prosperous trade relations with those countries. A few special agents dispatched to study the markets of the East under the direction of this Bureau could soon ascertain what is and what is not worth while sending there. This study would certainly greatly benefit our trade in cotton goods and cottonseed products.

The Cottonseed Oil Industry.

One of the most significant features of the report of the Bureau of the Census on the crop grown in 1903 is the information regarding the cottonseed oil industry. The rapid development of this industry is annually increasing the quantity of short cotton saved to the commercial world by reginning seed for oil extraction. In order to make the cotton statistics complete the Census Bureau canvasses by mail the cottonseed industry

worker from the growth of 1903 may be distributed as follows:

39 gallons of crude oil, at \$0.285 per gallon*.....	\$11.11
750 pounds of meal, at \$20.00 per ton.....	7.50
900 pounds of hulls, at \$4.00 per ton.....	1.80
30 pounds of linters, at \$0.045 per pound.....	1.35

Total value of products per ton of seed.....\$21.76
Less cost of manufacturing per ton.....3.00

Net proceeds per ton of seed worked.....\$18.76

Cost of a ton of cottonseed.....17.82

Profit of crushing.....\$0.94

*This yield is for the Mississippi Valley and

Season 1899-1900.

States and Territories.	No. mills.	Total.
United States.....	357	2,479,586
Alabama.....	27	172,098
Arkansas.....	20	190,015
Georgia.....	46	271,833
Indian Territory.....	6	26,415
Louisiana.....	21	250,983
Mississippi.....	41	364,678
North Carolina.....	20	107,660
Oklahoma.....	6	26,425
South Carolina.....	48	156,642
Tennessee.....	15	168,307
Texas.....	102	602,604
All other.....	5	21,731

the Southeastern States. In Texas the oil yield per ton of seed is from three to five gallons per ton less.

These values would be materially increased by including the value of the meal after it has been converted into fertilizers and the oil after it has been carried through the various channels of refinement. Excluding refineries and fertilizer mills, the total value of cottonseed products this season is \$75,411,783, an increase in the value of the seed by crushing of \$17,669,841, or 30.6 per cent.

Nothing could be more interesting to the cotton farmer than a study of the uses and possibilities of the cottonseed. Forty years ago it was considered in many localities a nuisance. To-day every particle of it has a value. The first value came from its use as a fertilizer. It has been found that the removal of one crop of cottonseed depletes the soil as much as ten crops of cotton lint. Further experiments show the benefit of removing the oil from the seed. The presence of the oil enables the seed to resist decay during the first season, but when it is freed from oil, as in cottonseed meal, the process of decomposition is unchecked and its entire value as plant food secured the first year. This of itself constitutes a strong argument in favor of letting the seed pass through the oil mill. Thus if the meal is restored to the soil, cotton is one of the least exhaustive crops known, very much less than either corn or

Season 1903-1904.

Crush (tons).	Total.	Per mill.	No. mills.	Crush (tons).	Total.	Per mill.
2,479,586	6,945	644	3,241,426	5,033	2,241,426	3,912
172,098	6,374	58	226,917	3,766	304,884	9,239
190,015	5,501	33	372,762	4,655	60,818	7,254
271,833	5,909	99	515,471	2,966	121,613	5,310
26,415	4,403	15	249,907	2,976	53,097	2,976
250,983	11,952	43	173,771	5,468	48,417	4,842
364,678	9,628	85				
107,660	5,383	41				
26,425	4,404	10				
156,642	5,263	84				
168,307	11,220	21				
602,604	6,790	145				
21,731	4,846	10				

for the purpose of ascertaining the quantity of cotton secured by reginning seed. This investigation for the season of 1903-4 developed the fact that there are in the United States, constructed or under construction, 704 cottonseed oil mills, and that 644 of these reginned seed of the growth of 1903 and reclaimed 194,486 bales of lint. According to the report the total quantity of seed produced was 4,716,591 tons. Calculating upon an average of 30 pounds of linters to the ton, the crush is found to be 3,241,426 tons, or 68.7 per cent. of the growth.

The following table distributes the estimated crush and the average per mill for the seasons of 1899-1900 and 1903-1904 by States and Territories:

There has been an increase of 80.4 per cent. in the number of mills during the four years, while the per cent. of increase of the seed crop crushed is but 30.7. The average crush per mill in 1899-1900 was 6,945 tons per mill; in 1903-1904 it fell to 5,033. Two conditions contributed to this result. The mills this season have been on shorter time, due to a more limited available supply of seed and to the tendency to build small co-operative mills. It is apparent that the work of refining is being more and more detached from crude oil production. There is a tendency toward the combination of crushing mills with gineries rather than with refineries, as a more economic method of

Product.	Season.	Crush (tons).	Value.
Crude oil.....	1899-1900	128,415,614	\$21,290,674
	1903-1904	128,415,614	36,028,450
Cake and meal.....	1899-1900	584,301	16,030,570
	1903-1904	1,458,642	29,172,840
Hulls.....	1899-1900	1,169,286	3,189,354
	1903-1904	1,458,642	5,834,568
Linters.....	1899-1900	57,272,063	1,801,231
	1903-1904	97,342,750	4,375,925
Total.....	1899-1900		\$42,411,835
	1903-1904		75,411,783

manufacture, the crude oil mill and ginery supplying the refinery with more and more of its raw material.

In the three years covered by the statistics of the above table, there has been an increase in the average crush per mill only in Oklahoma and Indian Territory. The decrease has been slightest in Arkansas and South Carolina, neither of which has had any great centers of crushing and refining.

The following table is a statement of the estimated quantity and value of the several crude products obtained from the cottonseed crushed from the growth of 1903, together with the crude products and their values reported at the Twelfth Census for the year 1899:

Before the general introduction of the cottonseed oil mill, a fair valuation placed upon cottonseed was \$6 per ton. The average price paid the producer for seed this season is \$17.82 per ton, an increase of 197 per cent. in, say, fifteen years. The seed sold from the crop of 1903 increased the value of the cotton crop to the farmers by \$57,741,942. If the entire seed crop had been thus disposed of the value would have amounted to \$84,049,406. The quantities and values of cottonseed products obtained per ton of seed

wheat. If the whole of the cottonseed crop of 1903 were converted into meal and that fed to cattle and the resultant manure applied to the land, it is probable that no other fertilizer would be required, provided due attention be given to the method of rotating crops.

Refused for Fertilizer.

It is interesting to observe that in 1876 the State Inspector of Fertilizers for Georgia refused to certify to a fertilizer as standard because it contained cottonseed meal. Now it is generally used by all manufacturers of fertilizers, being recognized as one of the richest sources of nitrogen.

But cottonseed meal has a much more important use than as a fertilizer. In the average of the valuations of feed stuffs for domestic animals made some years ago by the Connecticut, the New York and the Indiana Experiment Stations, it was found that the value of cottonseed meal exceeds that of corn meal by 62.0 per cent. and that of wheat by 67.0 per cent. According to the analysis of each, the feed value of the cottonseed meal exceeds that of cottonseed by 26.0 per cent. The seed uncrushed has never been successfully fed on a large scale. It is noteworthy that one pound of cottonseed has a feed

value equal to about two pounds of corn. The Director of the Mississippi Agricultural Station makes this interesting statement: "If corn is worth 40.0 cents per bushel, or \$14.25 per ton, cottonseed meal should be worth \$28.56 per ton." As the true value of cottonseed meal becomes known and appreciated, the tendency is to equalize these values.

The price of hulls during this season is about \$4 per ton. Their value is based almost entirely upon their use as cattle feed. According to Mr. D. A. Tompkins in his book entitled "Cotton and Cotton Oil," one ton of hulls will fatten a heavy steer. Reckoning upon this basis, the hulls of the seed crushed from the crop of 1903 would fatten 1,458,642 cattle, or had hulls from the entire crop been used, there would have been sufficient for 2,122,466 cattle. The Twelfth Census reported the number of cattle slaughtered during the census year as 5,530,911, of which the Southern States contributed only about 50,000. It is therefore evident that there are immense possibilities yet for this cotton product alone. Its utilization for fattening purposes would easily make the cotton States independent of the beef trust, and capable of competing with the Northwest in producing the beef supply of the whole country.

Most Valuable By-Product.

The most valuable and by far the most interesting product of the cottonseed is its oil. The quantity of cottonseed crushed this season indicates a crude oil product of 126,415,614 gallons, which at an average price of 28.5 cents per gallon is worth \$36,028,450. In the beginning of the industry cottonseed oil was looked upon largely as an adulterant, and used principally in Holland, Italy and France. This source of demand still exists, but the oil is gaining ground upon its own merits. Its edibility is the basis of its value, and when it falls below this standard it must command lower prices. It is used in its pure state as an edible or salad oil for cooking purposes, in which it treads closely on the heels of its great competitor, olive oil, not only in this country, but even in the home of the olive. Pure olive oil for edible purposes is practically unknown in the markets of this country, and if it were offered for sale it is doubtful whether it would be accepted by the public, except as an inferior article, as the average customer prefers the neutralized taste of a mixture of the olive and vegetable oils, and would mistake the fruity flavor of the pure juice of the olive for an adulterated product. It is passing strange that cottonseed oil, which has stood every test of the requirements of the pure food chemist and the aesthetic taste of the epicure, should have to assume another name and don a foreign garb to command the respect of the consuming public. But such is the case.

The cottonseed oil mill does much to remove the evils resulting from a one-crop system. The cotton planter now obtains two mutually supplementary products—the raw material for clothing and the raw material for food. What greater benefactor has the cotton grower than the manufacturer through whose tireless energies this wonderful economic history of the cottonseed has been made possible?

The future may possibly develop a peculiar form of competition between the consumers of these different products, the oil manufacturer seeking to promote the culture of the seed richest in oil and the spinner the culture of the best grade of fiber. They may both succeed, for it has been demonstrated that the longest and strongest fiber grows upon the seed richest in oil. Such a competition, or in fact anything that turns the planter's attention to seed improvement and teaches him its proper processes, would be very beneficial to all concerned.

Superior Grades in Demand.

The tendency among our cotton mills at present is toward the manufacture of finer grades of yarns. This is increasing the demand for Egyptian and other fine cottons. It is not possible for Egypt to keep pace with

the demand for her cotton product, and when this is clearly established and the truth brought home to American cotton growers, the result will be the more general application to the efforts of successfully growing in America of Egyptian and other superior grades. The very great demand for superior grades of cotton which will inevitably char-

acterize cotton manufacturing during the next decade will naturally have its effect in the selecting of superior upland varieties, in the effort to satisfy the demand for Sea Island and Egyptian cotton, which will in all probability not be furnished in sufficient quantities. These selected varieties of cotton will afford not only better fiber, but give the

oil manufacturers more perfect and cleaner seed and hence less waste. The continued discussion of the deterioration in planting seed is most welcome, for whether there be much or little truth in the allegation that cottonseed is deteriorating, the agitation will do much towards selecting, developing and maintaining superior varieties.

COTTONSEED PRODUCTS RULES OF NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE

Following are the new rules regulating transactions in cottonseed products among members of the New York Produce Exchange, which went into effect May 2, 1904; as there are many changes in the old rules, with elimination of some of them, the new rules are given in full:

Committee.

Rule 1.—Sec. I.—At the first meeting of the Board of Managers after their election the President shall (subject to the approval of the Board) appoint as a Committee on Cottonseed Products five members of the New York Produce Exchange, who are known as members of the trade in cottonseed products. It shall be the duty of this Committee to properly discharge the obligations imposed upon them by these Rules, and also to consider and decide all disputes arising between members dealing in cottonseed products which may be submitted to them. A majority of the members shall constitute a quorum, but the Committee may fill temporary vacancies if requested by either of the disputants, and the decision of a majority of those present at a hearing of a case shall be final. They shall keep a record of their proceedings, and a fee of \$15 shall be paid to the Committee for each reference case heard by them, to be paid by the party adjudged to be in fault, unless otherwise ordered by the Committee. Provided, however, that nothing herein shall prevent settlement of question of difference by private arbitration, or as provided for in the By-Laws.

Oil Arbitration.

Sec. II.—Whenever a case is submitted to the Committee involving a tender of more than one hundred (100) barrels, of different shipping marks, the Committee shall test and give its award on each shipping mark separately, unless both parties to the matter in dispute consent to have the different shipping marks treated as one lot. The Committee shall charge one fee for each lot submitted irrespective of the number of shipping marks involved.

Inspectors and Testers.

Rule 2.—Sec. I.—Inspectors and testers of cottonseed products must be members of the New York Produce Exchange, and licensed by the Board of Managers, and must obligate themselves not to buy or sell on their own account any article they are licensed to inspect or test, such license to be granted only upon written application, endorsed by not less than five members of the Exchange, who shall be regular manufacturers of or dealers in cottonseed products. All licenses shall expire annually or at such time as the Board of Managers may designate, and the Board may revoke such licenses any time for cause.

Weighers.

Sec. II.—Weighers of cottonseed products must be licensed by the Board of Managers of the New York Produce Exchange, and must obligate themselves not to buy or sell on their own account any articles they are licensed to weigh; such license to be granted only upon written application, endorsed by not less than five members of the Exchange, who shall be regular manufacturers of or dealers in cottonseed products. All licenses shall expire annually, or at any such time as the Board of Managers shall designate, and the Board may revoke such licenses at any time for cause.

Sec. III.—Inspectors, testers and weighers of oil are responsible for the correctness of the certificates which they issue.

Fee for Inspectors and Testers.

Rule 3.—Sec. I.—When oil or soapstock is sampled by order of the Committee, as prescribed for in Rule 19, Sec. 1, a fee of \$2 shall be paid to the Inspector by the party adjudged in fault for the first 100 barrels sampled, and 50 cents for every and each 100 barrels or fraction thereof in addition thereto.

Sec. II.—Oil and Soapstock in Tank Cars.—When oil or soapstock in tank cars is sampled by order of the Committee, a fee of \$2 for each tank car shall be paid to the Inspector by the party adjudged in fault.

Sec. III.—Fee for Winter Oil Tests.—A fee of \$2 for each Winter test shall be paid to the Inspector or Tester by the party or parties designated by the Committee.

Sec. IV.—Fee for Crude Oil Tests.—A fee of \$2 for each test of crude oil shall be paid by the party or parties designated by the Committee.

Barrels.

Rule 4.—Sec. I.—Oil packages must be good hard-wood iron-bound barrels, new or thoroughly-cleaned refined oil barrels, painted or varnished. On delivery of packages other than the above, an allowance not exceeding 50 cents per barrel shall be made by the seller.

Barrels must be delivered in good shipping order and shall not be under 50 or over 56 gallons each in case of delivery. Any barrels that contain less than 50 or more than 56 gallons the difference shall be settled at the market value on the date of tender.

Tares of Barrels.

Sec. II.—Tares shall be tested, if required by either buyer or seller, by emptying four barrels of each 100 barrels to be taken indiscriminately from the lot. Allowance shall be made for difference in tares in excess of one pound per barrel. The weighers are required to put a distinguishing mark on the barrels stripped, such mark to be shown on the weight certificate.

Delivery of Barrels.

Rule 5.—Deliveries of cottonseed oil shall be made by weight at the rate of seven and one-half (7½) pounds net to the gallon.

Rule 6.—Unless otherwise specified, all sales of cottonseed products are understood to be f. o. b. Seller cannot be required to deliver less than 100 barrels to any one place, to any vessel, or any wharf or pier designated by the buyer. The vessel, wharf or pier so designated must be accessible and within lighterage limits of the Port of New York. It is understood that the seller has fulfilled his contract after he puts the goods within reach of the ship's tackle or lands them on the pier, if required and allowed to do so. The goods shall be delivered free alongside before the expiration of the contract time for delivery.

Rule 7.—All cottonseed products must be paid for in cash upon delivery of the goods. The production of a clean receipt from steamship, warehouse, etc., shall be sufficient evidence of delivery.

Tank Cars.

Rule 8.—Sec. I.—A tank car of cottonseed

oil shall be considered at not less than 125 barrels nor more than 160 barrels. Seller must fill cars to capacity. Any difference in weight, either in excess or shortage on tank cars, shall be settled at the market price on the day of shipment, Bill of Lading to determine time of shipment.

Sec. II.—A tank car of cottonseed oil for settlement purposes only shall be 125 barrels, where no delivery is made. A barrel of oil if sold loose is 50 gallons. A gallon of oil is 7½ pounds avordupois.

Tenders.

Rule 9.—Sec. I.—All tenders of cottonseed products, other than crude and winter oils, shall be made between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., and unless rejected within 24 hours from delivery of sampling order shall constitute a good delivery.

Sec. II.—All tenders of crude and winter cottonseed oils shall be made between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., and unless rejected within 48 hours from delivery of the sampling order shall constitute a good delivery.

Sec. III.—All tenders of cottonseed products of a grade better than that sold shall be deemed a good delivery.

Sec. IV.—If at the expiration of time allowed buyer for sampling and otherwise testing the goods, as provided for in these rules, the seller demands and the buyer fails to furnish necessary shipping instructions, the seller may proceed to weigh the goods and the buyer must furnish shipping instructions within twenty-four hours or take delivery of the goods at the point where they were lying when the tender was made, with free lighterage, all risks to be on buyer.

Monthly Contracts.

Rule 10.—Sec. I.—All sales for delivery during a specified month are f. o. b. and at seller's option, unless otherwise agreed.

Sec. II.—When a seller fails to notify buyer before 4 o'clock P. M., two days before the expiration of the month, of his intention to deliver, it shall be deemed a failure of delivery, and the buyer is privileged to buy to cover the contract at the market price of the day following, holding the seller for any difference.

Cottonseed oil shall be classed and graded as follows:

Crude Oil.

Rule 11.—Sec. I.—Prime Crude.—Crude cottonseed oil to pass as prime must be made from sound decorticated seed, must be sweet in flavor and odor, free from water and settlings, and must produce prime summer yellow grade with the use of caustic soda by the best refining methods, with a loss in weight not exceeding 9 per cent. Provided, any oil that refines with a greater loss than 9 per cent., but still makes prime summer yellow grade shall not be rejected, but shall be reduced in price by a corresponding per cent. of the contract price of the oil. Otherwise it can be rejected outright.

Sec. II.—Choice Crude.—Choice crude oil must be made from sound decorticated seed, must be sweet in flavor and odor, free from water and settlings, and shall produce, when properly refined, choice summer yellow oil at a loss in weight not exceeding 6 per cent. for Texas oil and 7 per cent. for oil from other parts of the country.

Sec. III.—Off Crude.—Oil neither choice nor prime shall be called off oil. When oil is sold on sample any oil tendered shall be equal to sample, but if it should refine at a loss exceeding the loss of the sample by not over 2 per cent., but otherwise equal, it is still a good tender at a reduced price in proportion to the excess loss.

The buyer shall have the right to reject the oil outright if it tests beyond 2 per cent. refining loss as compared with the sale sample.

Refined Oil.

Rule 12.—Sec. I.—Prime Summer Yellow.—Summer Yellow Cottonseed Oil, to pass as prime, must be brilliant, free from water and settlings, sweet in flavor and odor, and of straw color, not reddish.

Sec. II.—Prime Winter Yellow.—Winter Yellow Cottonseed Oil, to pass as prime, must be brilliant, free from water and settlings, sweet in flavor and odor, of straw color (not reddish) and must stand limpid at a temperature of 32 degrees Fahrenheit for five hours.

Sec. III.—Prime Winter White.—Winter White Cottonseed Oil, to pass as prime, must be straw white to white in color, brilliant, sweet in flavor and odor, and must stand limpid at a temperature of 32 degrees Fahrenheit for five hours.

Sec. IV.—Tests for Winter Cottonseed Oil.—Tests for Winter Cottonseed Oil shall be made as follows: A regular 4-oz. sample bottle shall be filled full of the oil to be tested, a thermometer shall be inserted through the cork of the bottle, and hermetically sealed. The oil shall then be heated slowly to a temperature not exceeding 90 degrees Fahrenheit, and remain at that temperature not exceeding fifteen minutes. It shall then be chilled until it stands at 32 degrees Fahrenheit, at which point it must stand for five hours, and must be clear, brilliant and limpid at the expiration of that time.

Sec. V.—Prime Summer White Cottonseed Oil.—Summer White Cottonseed Oil, to pass as prime, must be straw white to white in color, brilliant, and sweet in flavor and odor.

Sec. VI.—Off Refined Yellow Oils.—Refined Yellow oil, designated as Off, may be of inferior flavor, and of a color not exceeding orange, or "reddish," but not "red."

Sec. VII.—Refined Yellow oils, designated as Good Off, may be off in flavor, but must be prime in color.

Rule 13.—Soapstock.—All sales, unless otherwise agreed upon by buyer and seller, are made upon a basis of 50 per cent. fatty acid, not to fall below 40 per cent. If containing less than 40 per cent. fatty acid soapstock shall not be considered merchantable. Delivery to be made in iron-bound packages, or tank cars.

A contract tank car of soapstock shall be 50,000 pounds unless otherwise specified.

Cottonseed Cake.

Rule 14.—Sec. I.—A ton of cottonseed cake is 2,240 pounds, unless otherwise agreed.

A ton of cracked cake shall be 2,000 pounds unless otherwise specified.

Cottonseed Cake shall be graded and classed as follows:

Sec. II.—Choice cake must be bright yellow in color, sweet in odor, soft and friable in texture, not burnt in cooking, free from excess of hulls and must produce, when properly ground choice meal.

Sec. III.—Prime cake must be of good color, yellowish, not brown or reddish, sweet in odor, firm but not flinty in texture, free from excess of hulls, and must produce, when properly ground, a prime meal.

Sec. IV.—Off Cake.—All grades of cottonseed cake which are distinctly off in color, taste or odor, or which have been improperly manufactured, so as to incorporate in it a very large percentage of lint and hulls, or to produce an exceedingly hard, flinty texture.

Sec. V.—Cottonseed cake, unless otherwise specified, shall be packed in good strong, sound dundee bags, either new or second hand, at the option of the seller, unless speci-

fied in contract. Packages must be well sewed and in good shipping order, and bear a shipping mark or brand.

Rule 15.—Sec. I.—A ton of cottonseed meal is 2,000 pounds unless otherwise stated. A sack of cottonseed meal is 100 pounds gross weight.

Cottonseed meal shall be graded and classed as follows:

Sec. II.—Choice.—Must be the product from choice cottonseed cake when finely ground, and must be perfectly sound, sweet and light yellow color (canary), free from excess of lint and hulls. Analysis must contain at least 8 per cent. ammonia.

Sec. III.—Prime.—Must be made from prime cake, finely ground, of sweet odor, reasonably bright in color, yellowish, not brown or reddish, and free from excess of lint or hulls, and by analysis must contain at least 8 per cent. ammonia for meal from Texas and the Mississippi Valley, and 7½ per cent. for meal from the South Atlantic States.

Sec. IV.—Off.—Any cottonseed meal which is distinctly deficient in any of the requirements of prime quality, either in color, odor, texture or analysis or all.

When off meal is sold by sample, delivery shall equal sample in every respect in ammonia test, and shall not be rejected if the meal delivered tests not more than one-half of one per cent. less ammonia than the ammonia test of the sample sold by, but shall be reduced by a corresponding per cent. of the contract price; otherwise it can be rejected outright.

Sec. V.—Bags.—Cottonseed meal shall be packed in good, sound central or laplata bags, either new or second hand (except when otherwise stipulated for packages designed for export in kilo or other bags), 100 pounds gross weight; which must be well sewed and in good shipping order and bear a shipping mark or a brand.

Cottonseed Hulls.

Rule 16.—Sec. I.—A ton of cottonseed hulls shall be 2,000 pounds.

Sec. II.—A carload of hulls for contract purposes shall be the minimum weight fixed by the railroad tariff prevailing at the point of shipment.

Sec. III.—All claims against shipments shall be as pertaining to all other cottonseed products.

Cottonseed.

Rule 17.—Sec. I.—Cottonseed shall be divided into two classes: prime seed and off seed.

Sec. II.—Prime Seed.—Shall be clean, dry, sound seed, free from dirt, trash and bolls.

Sec. III.—Off Seed.—Seed not coming up to the requirements of prime seed shall be considered off seed. Off or damaged seed shall be settled for on its merits and comparative value as against value of standard prime seed.

Settlement Oil Contracts.

Rule 18.—Sec. I.—Settlement of contracts for cottonseed oil shall be made on the basis of 53 gallons to the barrel.

Sec. II.—Settlement of contracts for cottonseed oil shall be at the mean between the prices bid and asked on the floor of the Exchange on the day of settlement, it being understood, however, that a settlement cannot be substituted for a performance of contract except by mutual consent or as prescribed for in Section III.

Sec. III.—Any party holding a contract against another corresponding in all respects (except as to price) with one held by the other party against him, may close or cancel both, by giving notice in writing to said party, and where it appears that several parties have contracts between each other, corresponding in all respects (except as to price), and that a "ring settlement" can be made, the party finding said "ring" shall notify all parties thereto, leaving with each a copy thereof, and get their acknowledgment, from which time the said ring shall be in force, and cannot be broken by the failure of any of the parties therein, and all parties thereto

shall be compelled to settle their differences on said contract with each other on the basis of the settlement price.

Sampling.

Rule 19.—Sec. I.—Oil and Soapstock in Barrels.—When oil or soapstock in barrels is sampled by order of the Committee, the Inspector shall draw samples of not less than 10 per cent. of the lot in question; in the case of oil, samples to be drawn in such a manner as to get a uniform sample and to prevent the introduction of any moisture and excess stearine.

Sec. II.—Oil in Tank Cars.—If in tank cars at least two gallons must be taken well down in the body of the oil, and from this a one-gallon sample shall be drawn and placed in a perfectly clean tin can, which shall be securely fastened without the use of sealing wax, and carefully labeled so as to guarantee its identity and correctness and for the use of the Committee.

Sec. III.—Soapstock in Tank Cars.—When in tank cars samples shall be drawn in the approximate proportion of one pound to each ten barrels, and a thorough mixture made of same. From the mixture two one-pound samples shall be taken and hermetically sealed in a can or jar, for use of Arbitration Committee.

Sec. IV.—Cake.—Sample pieces not less than three inches square shall be taken from at least 5 per cent. of the packages in each carload, or in the entire lot, if not shipped in carload lots, which pieces shall be wrapped in such a manner as to keep each lot separate and distinct and fairly representing the shipment from which taken. These samples shall be sealed and labeled so as to thoroughly identify them and the shipment which they represent. In taking samples the soft edge of the cake, if any, shall first be removed.

Sec. 5.—Meal.—Two ounces or more from a sack shall constitute a sample of meal and must be drawn so as to fairly represent the entire contents of the bag. Twenty samples from each carload, or 50 sacks from each 100 tons, if not shipped in car lots, shall be sufficient to represent a shipment. Separate samples of meal should be well wrapped in heavy oil or waxed paper, sealed and labeled so as to identify them and the shipment they represent. Samples of meal, if of approximately the same grade and quality, need not be kept separate, but may be commingled, in which case they must be placed in a metal mailing or sample box, and carefully marked, showing the number of samples taken, as well as car number and mark.

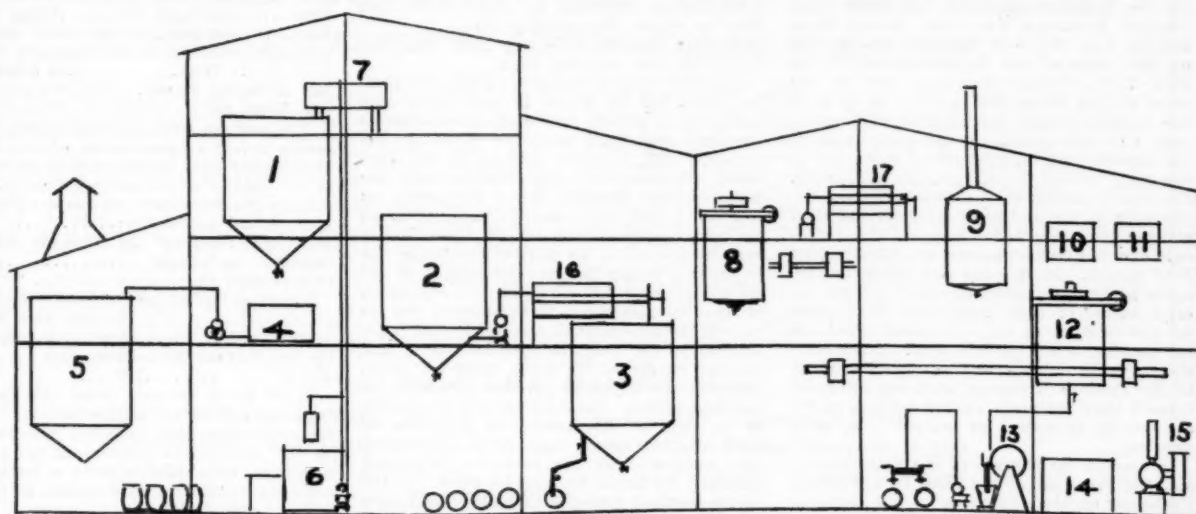
Sec. VI.—Exceptions.—Provided that where large lots of cake or meal are involved, representative samples taken practically as herein prescribed, not less than five pounds in weight for cottonseed cake, or two pounds for cottonseed meal, shall be deemed a compliance with these rules.

Rule 20.—Sales on Sample.—When sales are made on sample through a broker, the broker's sample shall be the standard. Either party may require such sample to be put in the custody of the Superintendent of the Exchange at the time the sale is made.

Margins.

Rule 21.—Either party to a contract, prior to or upon signing the same, shall have the right to call an original margin of one dollar per barrel on cottonseed oil or one dollar per ton on cake, meal or other cottonseed products, and either party can call for an additional margin to meet variations in the market of one cent per gallon on oil or 50 cents per ton on other cottonseed products, and all margins called before 12 m. must be deposited before 3 p. m. All margins on contracts shall be deposited in one of such trust companies, banks incorporated by the State, or National banks, as may have been designated for the purpose by the Finance Committee of the New York Produce Exchange. In case of failure of any bank or trust company in which such margins have been deposited, it shall be the loss of the party or parties to whom it may be found to be due, taking the

Arrangement of Tanks and Machinery Providing for Refining 100 Barrels Crude Cotton Seed Oil into Prime Summer Yellow, Deodorized White Oil and Compound Lard



1. Refining Tank Crude Oil.
2. Washing Tank Unfinished Yellow.
3. Finishing Tank, Prime Summer Yellow.
4. Foots Tank.
5. Soap Tank.

6. Strong Lye Tank.
7. Weak Lye Tank.
8. White Oil Tank.
9. Deodorizer Tank.
- 10 and 11. Beef Stearine or Tallow Tanks.

12. Mixer and Preliminary Lard Cooler.
13. Lard Roller.
14. Brine Tank.
15. Healy Ice Machine.
- 16 and 17. Iron Filter Presses.

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average price of back deliveries on the day such bank or trust company failed as a basis of settlement. When margins are called, originals or for variations in the market, certified checks must be drawn to the order of the bank or trust company in which they are to be deposited. Checks must be sent to the Superintendent of the New York Produce Exchange, who shall deposit them and get a certificate of deposit, made payable on the order of the Superintendent of the New York Produce Exchange, and to the order of the buyer and seller. As soon as the superintendent has received the certificate, he shall send it to the party making the deposit, and an abstract of the same to the party calling the margin. In settlement, the superintendent shall ascertain the amount due each of the parties at interest, and shall endorse the amount due each on the certificate over his own signature, as instructed by both parties. In case the two parties do not agree as to the amount due on a margin receipt, either of them may refer the matter to the Committee on Cottonseed Products for decision, which shall be final. On the decision of said Committee the Superintendent of the Produce Exchange, on being informed thereof, shall promptly endorse to each party the amount each shall be entitled to by such decision.

In case of the absence of the Superintendent, the President of the New York Produce Exchange or the Chairman of the Finance Committee shall act in his stead under this rule.

Fictitious Sales.

Rule 22.—Fictitious sales or false reports of sales are positively forbidden, and will render the parties concerned liable to suspension or expulsion from the Produce Exchange.

Special Contracts.

Rule 23.—All transactions in cottonseed products among the members of the New York Produce Exchange shall be governed by the above rules; but nothing therein contained shall be construed as interfering in any way with the rights of members to make such special contracts or conditions as they may desire.

RULE 24.—SPECIAL RULE GOVERNING THE SALE OF COTTONSEED PRODUCTS AT THE MILLS.

General Provisions.—All offers, sales or purchases of cottonseed products shall be understood, unless specified to the contrary, to be f. o. b. cars at the mill, weights and quality guaranteed at destination when received in original packages in good order, loss or damage by accident or wreckage in transit to be at buyer's risk. Unless specially stated, oil shall be considered as sold loose, and buyer shall furnish tank cars.

Sec. I.—Payment.—All sales of cottonseed products, unless otherwise specified, shall be for cash, payment to be made by resident buyers upon presentation of invoice with railroad ticket signed, or bill of lading attached, showing delivery of goods to carrier in good order. Unless specially stipulated, draft without exchange with bill of lading attached, showing delivery of goods to the carrier in good order unless otherwise agreed. When goods are delivered to carrier as agreed, whether in whole or partial completion of trade, payment for same shall become due, if presented during banking hours, and all risks belong to the buyer.

Sec. II.—Brokerages.—On all sales of cottonseed products, to or through regular brokers, the seller shall pay the brokerage unless otherwise specially agreed.

When a trade is closed with or through a broker it shall be understood that his fee has been earned, whether the goods are finally delivered or not.

Sec. III.—Time of Shipment.—All trades in cottonseed products shall be either immediate, prompt or specified dates of shipment:

Immediate shall be within five working days;

Prompt shall be within ten working days; Specified dates according to contract.

In all cases the bill of lading shall be evidence of date of shipment.

Sec. IV.—Buyer's Tanks.—In case the buyer furnishes tank cars, shipment of same by buyer shall be as follows:

Quick shipment of empty tank cars shall be within two working days.

Immediate shipment of empty tank cars shall be within five working days.

Prompt shipment of empty tank cars shall be within ten working days.

Specified Time Shipments.—Tank cars shall be forwarded by buyer in such time that under the ordinary course of transportation the tank cars shall reach the seller in time to allow him to make delivery as per contract. In case the buyer does not ship the tank cars as specified above, the seller, on arrival of the tank cars at mill town, at his option, may or may not fill them, but in case he does shall be allowed to charge the buyer two dollars per day for each tank car for every day's delay beyond the expiration of the contract time for shipment, but in case it is shown that the tank cars were shipped in due time, as specified above, and delayed en route, the seller must fill them, charging the buyer \$2 per day per tank, as specified above. Railroad records to govern as to time of shipments and deliveries of tank cars. In case a tank car is disabled or lost, another tank car is to be forwarded promptly by buyer to take its place. It being understood that the arrival of tank cars at the town where the mill is located shall constitute delivery as specified above.

Sellers shall in all cases load cars within 48 hours of arrival at destination, and to their full capacity when within contract requirements.

In case the seller does not load the tank cars within 48 hours after their arrival at the mill, he shall pay the buyer \$2 per day for each tank car for every day's delay beyond the 48 hours. The converse to this rule shall apply to buyers handling other tanks than their own.

Tank cars delayed during settlement of disputes by arbitration or otherwise shall be subject to demurrage at the rate of \$2 per day, less the customary unloading time of 48 hours, the party in error to pay the demurrage.

Seller shall in all cases inspect tank cars and clean them if necessary, at the expense of the buyer, charging only actual cost for the same.

Sec. V.—Time Contracts.—When a contract is made for the output of any one of the products of a mill, with a date specified for the expiration, and the quantity or quality or both are not stipulated, it is understood to be for all the possible output of the particular products named that can be made from the seed worked up to midnight of the last day named in the contract, the whole to be put in proper condition for shipment as speedily as possible after the date of expiration of contract.

In all time contracts, it is understood that the mill is to run to its full capacity and to use every means known to produce goods of the quality stipulated, when so named, and failure to do either or both of these appears intentional, then both actual and consequential damages may be awarded by the Committee.

Sec. VI.—Claims in General.—All claims (except claims for short weight) against shipments of cottonseed products shall be made within five days after their arrival at American point of destination, except a product for export, in which case twenty days shall be allowed after arrival at American point of destination. No claim from any foreign market will be recognized unless the proper samples of the goods are taken and preserved previous to their leaving American shore, unless samples are drawn before removal from foreign dock, and samples taken according to the rules governing samples. This shall only apply to shipments on through bills of lading.

All claims to be brought before the Arbitration Committee of the Exchange must be accompanied by an affidavit from a reliable

party, substantially in the following form, describing and identifying the samples submitted as taken from and fairly representing the entire shipment:

Form for Claims.

I, the undersigned, do hereby make affidavit that I have drawn fair and true samples from.....packages ofbeing not less than.....per cent. of the entire number of packages embraced in the shipment made byfrom.....as evidenced by bill of lading dated.....and issued by.....

The samples were carefully taken, so as to secure a fair representation of the contents of the individual package and a true average of the quality of the entire shipment. I certify to the correctness of the samples which are marked as follows:.....and which represent the shipment marked or identified as follows:.....or contained in.....

Sworn to before me, a Notary or J. P. ofCounty and State ofand duly authorized by law to take depositions, this.....day of.....190.....

When goods are sold under this rule, i. e., "Quality guaranteed at destination," samples for arbitration shall in every case be drawn in the presence of representatives of seller and buyer by a reliable party or parties, who shall make affidavit as described in this rule under "Form of Claim."

The buyer must give the seller due notice of his intention to have such samples drawn, and, if at the expiration of 48 hours after such notice has been given, the seller refuses or neglects to appear in person or to appoint a representative to appear, then the buyer shall appoint a competent disinterested person, preferably a licensed public weigher or inspector, to draw such samples, and such samples shall be considered sufficient evidence for arbitration.

Sec. VII.—Claims for Loss in Weight.—A claim for loss in weight to be entitled to consideration must be supported by the sworn certificate of a public weigher at point of destination.

Oil.—In case of oil, however, the oil shall be weighed by a sworn public weigher at destination, and his certificate furnished immediately to both buyer and seller. It must show condition of tank car, and if weighed on track scale, the gross, tare and net weights. Also that car was uncoupled and free while being weighed. If on tank scale, a certificate must show the condition of tank car and tank scale, the thorough emptying of the same and the condition of all connecting pipes.

All expenses of weighing and inspection after arrival at destination to be paid by buyer.

In case of weights of oil submitted to arbitration the seller's proof of weights at the mill shall be entitled to consideration by the Committee.

Sec. VIII.—Seller's Samples.—In case of oil submitted to arbitration on account of quality, the seller's sample of oil, if drawn from the tank car after the tank is loaded, and according to the rules shall be entitled to consideration of the Committee.

Sec. IX.—Rejected Oil.—Where sales are made for shipment in buyer's tanks, and the oil is rejected on delivery because not up to the contract, the seller, on being notified, should, within five days thereafter, dispose of the oil through any recognized broker on the open market for the account of whom it may concern. If the seller fails to make disposition of said oil within ten days, the buyer may take possession of the oil for account of whom it may concern, and buyer's claim shall be decided by the Committee if buyer and seller cannot agree. In the case of arbitration of oil rejected, under this article, the Committee shall assess the actual loss and damages against the loser of the arbitration.

Rule 25.—Changes.—No change shall be made in these rules by the Committee on Cottonseed Products before submitting the same to a meeting of the oil trade, properly called, at which eight shall constitute a quorum.

SPECIAL NOTICE

LOUISVILLE COTTON OIL CO., Louisville, Ky.

LICENSED AND BONDED COTTON SEED OIL WAREHOUSE

The first, if not the only one of the kind in the world, and to do which it was necessary for them, unaided, to have the Kentucky Legislature enact a special Cotton Seed Oil Warehouse law, the effect of which will be to bring the producers and consumers in closer contact than ever before. Through the medium of this warehousing system, either can have the Crude Cotton seed Oil Refined for their own account at a nominal cost and stored until the market or their requirements justifies them in withdrawing same.

Full information will be furnished on request, though a synopsis thereof may be interesting to those who wish to take advantage of the proposition and have not as yet availed themselves of the opportunity. The Louisville Cotton Oil Co. will furnish tank cars free of charge for any party, either producer, distributor or consumer of Cotton Seed Oil (who desires to consign same) for the Crude Cotton Seed Oil to be refined and (shipped to or) stored for account of the owner; if stored, a licensed bonded warehouse certificate is furnished for the grade or quality of Refined Summer Yellow, which the Crude Oil will make and which certificate is negotiable and salable at the highest market price, such standard

grades of oil being practically as staple as any commodity on the market; in fact, is salable when and where Stocks and Bonds cannot be disposed of.

It is an entirely new departure, and we predict that in the future the Cotton Seed Oil Warehouses will be as prominent in their way as the Grain Warehouses of to-day, and for the same reason, viz: necessity. The Louisville Cotton Oil Co., however, has not only the advantage of location, but also the managerial experience which enables it to give better results than can be secured elsewhere, at present at least, and the same conservative progressiveness that has characterized it in the past will be used for the benefit of its customers in this new departure.

The Louisville Cotton Oil Co.'s grading of Crude Oil in the past has been invariably upheld by the various Exchange Arbitration Committees, as well as its grading of Refined, and which services will be given to all customers alike and for a minimum refining consideration. If the Crude Oil consigned does not make the quality of refined desired, or a better quality is required, a transfer will be made on request at the existing difference in market price.

SPECIAL BRANDS

"ROYAL" Prime Summer Yellow.

"PROGRESS" Extra Butter Oil.

"PROGRESS" Choice Cooking Oil.

"ACIDITY" Summer White.

"IDEAL" Prime Summer White.

"COTTOPALM" Special Cooking Oil.

"LOUISVILLE" Choice Butter Oil.

MADE ONLY BY

LOUISVILLE COTTON OIL CO., Louisville, Ky., U. S. A.

Cable Address
"COTTONOIL" Louisville

Refiners of All Grades of Cotton Seed Oil



THIS ILLUSTRATION is but a dream of what we could do if we could only get at it. We have put our "STAY THERE" AND "PERFECTION" PASTE PAINTS on nearly every thing in sight from Ocean Steamships to Row Boats, from Grain Elevators to Corn Gribbs. Our paints give you the protection you get from oil paint at one-tenth the cost.

Send for our booklet *Your Paint Bills Made Smaller*, showing how one man with a Machine can do the work of twenty men with brushes.

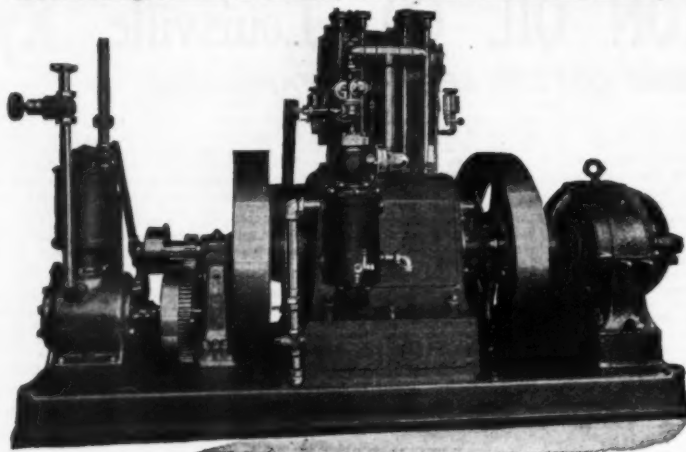
OUR PNEUMATIC GOATING MACHINE is a wonder. *It works while 19 men sleep.*

Thousands of the largest concerns in the world are using our system of Paints and Machines. *Why not you?*

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Electric Lighting, Ice and Refrigeration

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and where ice and refrigeration are needed are available when derived from our new combined equipment which does all economically, driven by our gas or gasoline engine. Write for booklet.

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5001 Lancaster Ave., Philadelphia

Advertising

is to Commerce what Steam is to Machinery—the great propelling power, and **THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER** is the powerful medium for pushing your business among its trades.

IT TURNED THEIR NOSES.

A novel sale of cheese took place in the Public Stores at the Port of New York, on Wednesday. The sale was of sixty-six barrels

rels of the stuff, Roquefort variety, weighing 5,350 lbs. This lot is sold as "unclaimed merchandise." It has been in Uncle Sam's hands ever since 1902. The atmosphere about it was of the "high" order. Bets were laid that it was limburger, goat's milk curd for reworking and Roquefort. Each nose was agreed upon the maturity of the stuff, which seemed strong enough to walk or to join in the betting. It came over from Hamburg, having been rescued from the wreck of the steamer "Seriphos." It was a passenger to this port November 24, 1902, on board the Lindelfels. Here it has lain for nearly two years. The bidding for it was not as high as its odor. The purchaser has a pig in a poke or a real cheese bargain.

COULDN'T GIVE MUTTON AWAY.

Lamb has sold well at high prices because

real lamb is scarce and good lamb is in demand. Mutton has had a hard time during the past two weeks. Sheep were high and thin. The early shearing in many sections chilled the sheep and caused them to shiver off their weight. They were sheared at the conventional season of the year, especially in the South. The lateness of the Spring was equivalent to shearing them a month earlier. The wool market called for their top coats to meet the factory demand for wools for the Spring and Summer wearings to fill Fall orders for woolens. The sudden shifting of the deflocked animals from the South to the chilly nights of the North had a bad effect upon their meat. The final result has been an unusual number of thin sheep at the slaughter houses and a dearth of slow selling mutton. The small stock boxes at centers have been chock-a-block with these slabby carcasses. The consequence during last week and the week before was a big left-over quantity of stale stock which could hardly be given away. Slaughterers endeavored to hold and cut out the cost of the animals, but the effort was futile. The trade did not take kindly to them. The truthful plea that they came high had no effect. A distinct loss was experienced in marketing the mutton of the Spring season opening. After this week the quality of mutton will be generally improved. The season will be more settled and the transition period for mutton will be over.

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products from Atlantic ports for week ending May 14, with comparative tables:

	PORK, BARRELS.		
	Week May 14, 1904.	Week May 10, 1903.	Nov. 1, 1903, to May 14, 1904.
United Kingdom...	619	97	26,902
Continent	325	338	12,150
South & Cen. Am.	151	877	12,237
West Indies	668	1,115	35,279
Br. No. Am. Col.	100	88	6,397
Other countries.....	2	2	1,648
Totals	1,865	2,517	94,333

BACON AND HAMS, POUNDS.

United Kingdom....	7,681,529	7,444,158	276,543,612
Continent	657,295	512,755	41,570,578
South & Cen. Am.	82,675	73,580	5,450,023
West Indies	283,000	188,150	7,900,441
Br. No. Am. Col. ....	.....	.....	39,100
Other countries....	15,200	40,025	977,975
Totals	8,720,299	8,258,068	329,601,329

LARD, POUNDS.

United Kingdom....	3,366,073	5,370,042	140,118,183
Continent	2,319,518	1,991,449	177,117,019
South & Cen. Am.	258,585	177,125	9,623,450
West Indies	877,065	817,390	18,988,825
Br. No. Am. Col.	6,230	844	285,100
Other countries....	1,700	53,000	1,903,985
Totals	6,529,771	8,409,850	348,036,562

RECAPITULATION OF WEEK'S EXPORTS.

From:	Bacon and		
	Pork, bbls.	Hams, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York.....	1,542	5,227,390	4,611,610
Boston	250	1,268,925	271,950
Portland, Me. ....	.....	1,531,875	125,260
Philadelphia .....	.....	532,770	859,690
Baltimore .....	.....	64,235	676,661
New Orleans	73	23,925	49,475
Mobile, Ala. ....	.....	72,300	235,275
Totals	1,865	8,720,299	6,529,771

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.

	Nov. 1, 1903, to May 14, 1904.	Nov. 1, 1902, to May 10, 1903.	Increase.
Pork, lbs.	18,866,690	17,143,000	1,723,690
Bacon & hams, lbs.	329,601,329	324,981,687	2,700,442
Lard, lbs.	348,036,562	332,351,118	15,686,444

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Following were the exports from New York to Europe for the week ending May 14, as shown by Lunham & Moore's statement:

Steamers.	Oil			—Beef—			—Lard—		
	cake.	Cheese.	Bacon.	Butter.	Tes.	Bbls.	Pork.	Tes.	Pkgs.
Lucania, Liverpool	4208	121	100	.....	.....	.....	132	470	.....
Teutonic, Liverpool	1139	1565	.....	138	.....	.....	50	200	475
Armenian, Liverpool	154	1777	.....	90	.....	.....	236	909	5980
Germanic, Southampton	290	2045	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1675
Minnetonka, London	1274	241	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	190	4700
Brooklyn City, Bristol	460	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	6600	.....
Astoria, Glasgow	648	756	.....	71	50	.....	135	835	.....
Laurentian, Glasgow	178	371	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....
Bulgaria, Hamburg .....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	310	6265	.....
Potsdam, Rotterdam	4500	.....	.....	.....	214	45	1653	880	.....
British Princess, Antwerp	3000	.....	45	.....	.....	.....	370	2025	.....
Vaderland, Antwerp	6115	.....	240	.....	43	.....	415	172	2020
Princess Alice, Bremen .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	110	.....	25	990
Mac Duff, Havre	7870	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
La Lorraine, Havre .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	125	.....
La Gascogne, Havre .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	.....	.....
Hekla, Baltic .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	70	925	585
Princess Irene, Mediter'n .....	.....	257	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	5	425
Nord America, Mediter'n .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50
Perugia, Mediterranean .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50
Prinz Adalbert, Mediter'n .....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	66	150	.....
Welsh Prince, S. Africa .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	357

Total	21485	8351	8583	100	347	937	866	5227	36667
Last week	10354	12843	8503	685	787	661	331	5793	52293
Same time in 1903.....	13575	13337	8086	27	584	1245	206	2034	57602

CINCINNATI PACKERS WILL GO.

"The pork packers of Cincinnati are going to St. Louis, and they are going in grand style," explained General Michael Ryan, president of the Cincinnati Abattoir Company, after the meeting of pork packers there.

"We left the whole thing in the hands of Charley Roth, George Zehler and John Hoffmann, as a special committee. This committee will see all the members and ascertain how many are going, and report the same on Monday. We are heartily in favor of the trip, and you can bet 'ye old Porkopolis' will be represented."

It is expected that the pork packers will muster a delegation of about twenty-five or more, and will take a special sleeper. This car will be decorated sufficiently to identify it as containing the packers.

RUN OF GRASS BEEF DELAYED.

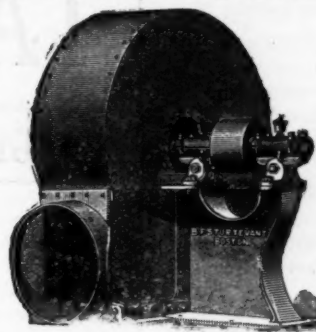
Cottonseed meal beef holds the market. It is a wedge between the simon pure grasses and the expensive corn-fed native steer. There is more of this grade of stuff on the hooks than any other. The run of grass cattle which usually sets in about the beginning of June will not, as per present indications, take place until along in August. The Spring is late. Grass is late. The condition of the cattle just now is one of general gauntness and scantiness in flesh. This is due to the hard winter. The range stock will not only find the grazing grounds thin, but will find no nourishing grass of consequence much before June. It will take time for them to pull themselves together and get in shape for the

killing flow. This will take two to three months more, according to locality. The stock from the South will, of course, come in first. They always do: the Northern and Western cattle will finish the grass run season for beeves. The present glut of meat-fed stuff will have time to work itself off before the real grasser comes on the market. There has

not been so much medium grade and so little real prime beef in the market for years. This accounts for the low level average of the carcass beef market. It has been intensified by the slack demand for meats. The retailer cannot unload to the consumer, hence the wholesaler keeps in a state of glut. The run of cattle has kept up at fair prices.

Sturtevant Exhausters

Reduce the Cost of Conveying Light Materials



The shells are of steel plate of such thickness as to withstand the abrading action of the material. A cast-iron support attached to the side of the shell carries the continuous oiling boxes with the shaft and pulley, and sustains the entire strain. The fan wheel is overhung upon the end of the shaft, thus leaving the inlet entirely unobstructed for the free passage of the material to be handled. They are suitable for conveying chips, shavings, sawdust, wood pulp, tan, etc. Special fans are built for conveying wool, cotton, jute and similar fibrous materials.

B. F. STURTEVANT CO., BOSTON, MASS.

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The finest commercial chemists in the country, in our employ, make a specialty of analytical and consulting work in all

COTTONSEED PRODUCTS

If you are having any trouble whatever in securing satisfactory results, communicate with us and our cottonseed experts will locate the difficulty.

Prices reasonable in all cases and discounts given for regular work

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NEW YORK

Consolidated Organizations of the Stillwell Laboratory and the National Provisioner Laboratory

TRADE GLEANINGS

J. T. Robertson, Manchester, Conn., has increased capital from \$15,000 to \$50,000.

Nelson Morris & Co. will establish a selling and distributing branch at Lincoln, Ill.

The Elberton Oil Mills, Elberton, Ga., are installing a soap plant.

Halsell-Arledge Cattle Company, Bonham, Tex.; capital, \$100,000. J. F. Arledge, Z. A. Smith and others, incorporators.

Sancho Packing Company, Algiers, La.; capital, \$50,000, has been incorporated and will erect plant.

German-American Soap Works, recently incorporated, will build a plant in New Orleans, La.

Toledo Reduction & Fertilizer Company, Toledo, O.; capital, \$200,000. Peter Parker, Isaac Gerson and others, incorporators.

Brownsville Cotton Oil Company, Brownsville, Tenn., has increased capital stock from \$50,000 to \$75,000.

The plant of the Armour Soap Works, in Chicago, has been destroyed by fire. Loss \$200,000.

York Cotton Oil Company, York, Ala.; capital, \$20,000. J. H. Coleman, W. A. Altman and others, incorporators.

William H. Eurick, 1625 Alecanna street, Baltimore, Md., has been arrested for selling oleomargarine without a license.

Alfred Valentine, formerly well known in the beef business of New York city, died last week of pneumonia. He was 81 years of age.

The Cuthbert Oil Co., Cuthbert, Ga., is rushing work on its new oil mill and fertilizer factory.

A shipment of 121 cars of salt was recently made from Warsaw, N. Y., to a New Hampshire firm.

The B. T. Babbitt Soap Mfg. Co. has prepared plans for its new soap factory at North Bergen, N. J.

Fire damaged the fertilizer plant of Armour & Company at Omaha to the extent of \$2,000.

Plans are being prepared and bids will soon be called for by Charles Staley, architect, Milwaukee, for the new tannery to be built in Quincy, Ill.

Malcolm Oil Mill Company, Watkinsville, Ga.; capital \$25,000. Gallaway Malcolm, A. J. Baxter, W. L. Malcolm and others, incorporators.

Tower Grocery & Meat Company, St. Louis, Mo.; capital, \$3,800. John G. Schaedler, Francis E. Winthrop and others, incorporators.

The Minnesota State Board of Control has let the contract for beef and pork products to be supplies to State institutions for the current quarter to Swift & Co.

Thomas McDermott, Michael Lynch and

STEEL TANKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AND ANY CAPACITY

TANKS

STEEL STORAGE TANKS, CAR TANKS, GRAIN TANKS, TANK CARS, CYLINDER TANKS, PRESSURE TANKS, STEEP TANKS, LARD, SOAP and REFINING KETTLES, RENDERING TANKS, STILLs, BOXES, PANS, SHELLS, STACKS, BLOW CASES, RIVETED PIPE, GENERAL PLATE WORK.

WM. GRAVER TANK WORKS

CHICAGO
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Neil Faulkner, of Philadelphia, have been held in bail for selling oleomargarine as butter.

The H. J. Callaghan Soap Company, Green Bay, Wis., has purchased the machinery of the Marinette Soap Company, which is preparing to move to Minneapolis.

Daniel Cameron, formerly superintendent of the Cudahy Packing Company, has accepted a similar position with the St. Louis Dressed Beef Company.

The Bucyrus Fertilizer Company, Bucyrus, O., will be merged with the Toledo Reduction & Fertilizer Company and the plant in Bucyrus will be enlarged. The capital of the new company is \$100,000.

Armour & Company secured the contract for 150,000 pounds of bacon to be delivered to the Interior Department for Indian use. The delivery will be made from the Omaha plant.

H. L. Handy Company, Springfield, Mass.; capital, \$250,000. Freedom Hutchinson, Newton, Mass., president; Albert H. Veeder, formerly with Nelson Morris Company, in Chicago, vice-president. It is reported that the company will operate an abattoir near Springfield, Mass.

PROF. RUTHERFORD APPOINTED.

At a recent meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Iowa State College, Professor W. J. Rutherford, Assistant Professor of Animal Husbandry, was made Acting Head of the Department and Acting Chief of the Animal Husbandry Section of Iowa Experiment Station during the absence of Professor Kennedy who was granted a year's leave of absence to study live stock conditions in European countries, and to make a report of the same for the United States Department of Agriculture. Professor Rutherford has also been appointed Expert in Animal Husbandry by the United States Department of Agriculture and given direct supervision over the co-operative range sheep breeding experiments

PRESENTATION.

After being connected with the Armour Company for twenty-two years, twelve of which he has been manager of the Jacksonville, Fla., branch, Mr. Francis P. Conroy severed his connection with the house recently. To show their appreciation of the retiring manager, the employees of the Jacksonville branch tendered him a reception, and he was presented with a beautiful solid silver inkstand, the work of Tiffany, as a slight testimonial of the esteem in which he is held. The presentation was made by I. T. Goodrich, the acting manager. There were about sixty of the employees present.

FLOCKS SHY ON LAMBS.

Wool shearing is now in progress. The sheep all over the country are being diverted of their top coats. Shearing has not generally set in in the Northwest. It is a bit too cold yet. Sheep are very tender. A cold wind at night upon them after the clip of the preceding day will cause the flock to die in 24 hours. Flockmasters endeavor to avoid this contingency. The round-up shows that the Winter has been harder on lambs than on the grown ewes and wethers, although condition has been lost. There will be a normal supply of mutton and a shortage of real good lamb unless some ranch surprise is still in store for the market. There is, as yet, no evidence of a heavy supply of sheep.

NEW PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

The Atlanta Oil Exchange, which has been operating in the rooms of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce for about two weeks, has already grown into an organization that is to be known as the Atlanta Produce Exchange, and instead of securing quotations merely upon cottonseed and its products, the quotations will embrace all the cotton, grain, stock and provision quotations that are found on the boards of the Chicago, New Orleans and New York exchanges.

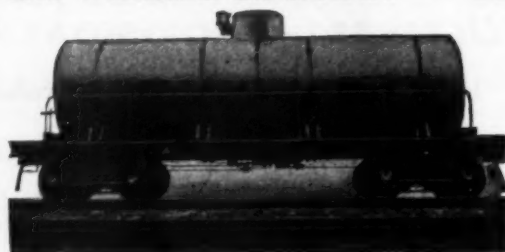
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Manufacturers of:

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Strictly According to Penna. R. R. Requirements.

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ANY PURPOSE

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Warren City Tank & Boiler Works,

WARREN, O.

THE HOG INDUSTRY

Condensed from Bulletin No. 47, Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture,
By George M. Rommel, B.S.A., Expert in Animal Husbandry.

(Continued from last week.)

Peanuts compared with corn meal.—Duggar placed in pens the pigs used to compare the values of peanut pasture and corn meal to make a more accurate study of the nutritive values of Spanish peanuts and corn meal. The lots received the same rations, except that the peanuts were dry and fed unhulled. The test lasted six weeks with the following results:

	Number of days fed.	Total gain. Lbs.	Average daily gain. Lbs.	Feed per 100 pounds gain. Lbs.
Peanuts $\frac{1}{2}$, cornmeal $\frac{1}{2}$	42	84	0.67	370
Peanuts only	42	59.5	.47	280
Corn meal only	42	8.6	.10	1,070

This experiment shows the best daily gains from the combination of peanuts and corn meal, and shows the best returns for feed eaten by the pigs on peanuts alone. This lot made very much better gains than the pigs fed exclusively on corn meal, which fed very poorly. The pigs on peanuts alone made a gain of 9 pounds per bushel of peanuts. "This gives a value of 27 cents to a bushel of Spanish peanuts when pork is worth 3 cents per pound gross, and 31½ cents when pork is worth 3½ cents per pound." The unthrifty appearance of the pigs fed on corn meal only was commented upon.

At the South Carolina Station, Newman and Pickett fed two lots of grade Berkshire and Duroc Jersey pigs, from eight to eleven months old, in pens, to study the relative values of peanuts and corn. On land of similar character they estimated the corn yield at 15 bushels per acre and peanuts 90 bushels, and in their investigations they found that, with exclusive corn feeding, 602 pounds of corn were required for 100 pounds of gain, and with peanuts 443 pounds for 100 pounds of gain. On this basis, an acre of corn will produce 140 pounds of pork and an acre of peanuts 488 pounds, worth, respectively, when pork is 5 cents per pound, \$6.97 and \$24.37.

Commercial By-Products.

One of the prominent features of modern industry is the development of the possibilities of the by-product—the waste and offal of manufacturing establishments. Farmers have long appreciated the value of the by-products of flour mills, but of recent years many other materials have come into the market as valuable feed for farm animals. Rice mills, oil mills, and packing houses all have their by-products, which are useful in supplementing the products of the farm.

The by-products of the flour mills have for years been bought by farmers for use in the feed box, and one of these—middlings—has come to have an unsurpassed reputation for hog feeding, especially for young animals in the early stages of fattening. With the development of milling the ingenuity of the manufacturer has enabled him to throw a host of new foods upon the market. In consequence, we have, in the first place, a by-product more completely deprived of its nutrient material, perhaps, than formerly, but more uniform in quality; and, in the second

place, a greater variety of feeds with which to supply the bins. It is not alone the products of the flour mills that have value for feeding purposes. The rice mills, glucose factories, and oil mills all have by-products that are useful adjuncts to feeding operations. Indeed, most of the experimental work of recent years deals with the value of the by-products of these industries. In the majority


of instances these feeding stuffs are best used as adjuncts to corn or corn meal, although often the proximity of feed yards to a mill cheapens the by-products sufficiently to enable the feeder to use them as the main part of the ration.

Bran and corn meal compared with corn meal.—Burkett fed two lots of three pigs each for 99 days, one receiving a ration of equal parts of bran and corn meal and milk and the other corn meal and milk. The object was to compare the value of bran in such a ration and have the corn-fed lot as a check. This experiment gave much better returns for a corn meal and skim milk ration than for one where bran was added. Burkett does not value bran highly as a pig feed either alone or in combination with corn meal.

(To be continued)

SOUTH DOING A GOOD MEAT BUSINESS.

More meats have gone South since Christmas than for the same period in many years. The South has been a heavy and a constant buyer of fat salt pork and of all heavy hog cuts. The demand in that section for barrelled beef has been a pleasant feature of trade. Much of this, like most of the pork, has gone direct to the large plantations. There is a growing disposition among planters



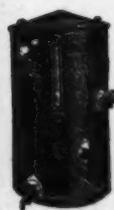
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MADE TO STAND THE RACKET

AN EQUIPMENT OF
LOCKERS THAT ARE DURABLE, SANITARY AND THAT PROTECT WILL PAY YOU.

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1009 Ridge Avenue,
Philadelphia, Pa.

to buy direct from the packers or their agents. The local branch houses in the South have been doing an increased business in this respect. The sale of carcass beef has also improved. The South will not take highly finished beef because its fatter character makes it smell quicker. The disposition is for leaner, beefy-flavored cuts. For such beef there have been excellent sales at fair prices. The Southerner has the habit of pounding his steaks with a ridgy blunt instrument which pulverizes it in the piece. The leaner cuts show up better under this treatment and the juicier in the end, as the lean flesh hangs on to its moisture. The tougher lean range beef thus becomes tender and is both savory and easily masticated. With such a good market for this class of beef and a healthful financial condition in that section the South is adding strength to both the live stock and the carcass meat market. There is a growing tendency there to shorter credits and to larger cash payments at this season of the year, when money usually begins to show the signs of Summer shortage. Trade is unusually good in the cotton belt and in fine shape.



ASK YOUR BOOKKEEPER to show you your oil bill for the last month. Install a **Cross Oil Filter** and place it in use. Thirty days later ask your bookkeeper for your oil bill covering that period. If after comparing the two bills you are not convinced that the Cross Oil Filter will reduce the cost of your oil one-half, return the filter at our expense.

Hundreds of testimonials; here is one: "The Cross Oil Filter does all you claim for it."—Hamilton (Ohio), Otto Coke Co.

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Largest Mfrs. of Oil Filters in the World

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DETROIT



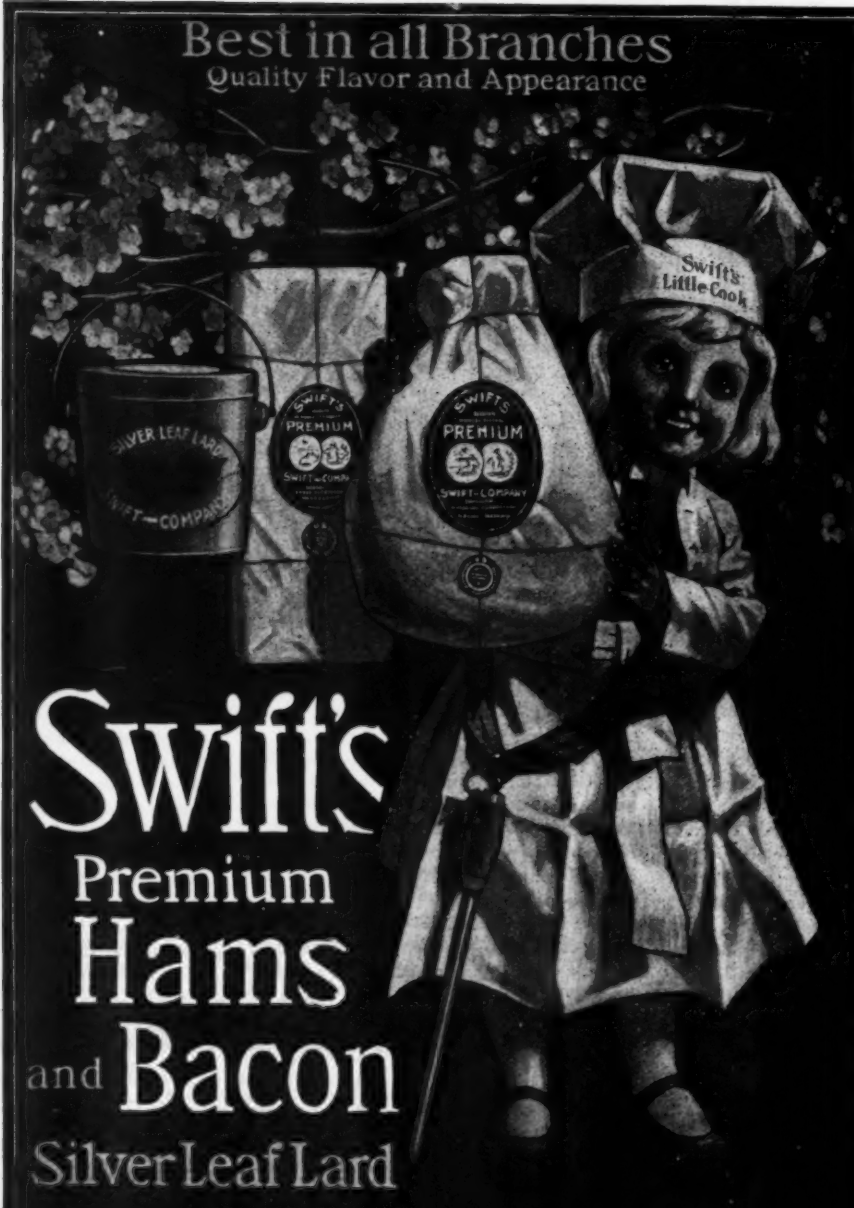
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ERA OF SMALL MILLS.

The high prices for cotton last season has had one effect in the South. It put money in the hands of farmers and caused them to take a hand in the building of cottonseed oil mills. The impression has fixed itself in the planter's mind that the cotton situation has reached a state of fixed shortage even with a normal supply, and, therefore, that cotton is bound to remain high. By the same process of reasoning the farmers believe that cottonseed oil products will remain high on the average, and even go higher. Whether these commercial forecasts will be verified by the facts the future alone can tell. Be that as it may, the planter's mind, apparently, is made up, and his disposition is to build cottonseed oil mills of the crude oil type. The result of this conviction and of the existence of a surplus of money from last season's sales of the staple is that the cotton farmers are rushing into the building of small crushing plants. These range in cost from \$15,000 to \$35,000 per mill. The outlook now is that more mills of this kind will be constructed this and next year than at any period of the cottonseed oil era. Companies are in prospect or forming at busy little centers all over the South. It is simply the investment of last season's extra cotton money in industrial enterprises regardless of other conditions. The effect of it will be the greater crush of seed, because the farmers will naturally turn a large per cent. of their seed to the crusher to support it, they having a personal interest therein. A greater per cent. of the seed grown will pass through the mill and a larger quantity of oil will come into the market even from a normal cotton crop. Whether this will unfavorably affect the oil market and react upon the balance sheet of the mills themselves remains to be seen. Just how long the farmer will stand it is a question of the future. He is so accustomed to paying or receiving a high per cent. that a smaller return may dampen his factory enthusiasm later. Just now, however, the planter has the oil mill fever and is destined to exhaust both his cash and his energy in the construction of real farmers' plants all over the South. This distributive energy may prove a boon. It cultivates and spreads the spirit of enterprise and indicates that the South has both funds and activity from its own resources.

COTTON SEED MEAL, BEEF BUILDING.

The Oklahoma beef feeding experiments which ended on March 30 show some instructive results for the cotton seed and alfalfa interests. Five lots of five beeves each, with three hogs following each lot, were fed 140 days. Lot No. 1 lost two of its steers for cause. The several lots showed the following profit on hogs and steers combined: Lot 1, \$11.32; lot 2, \$29.19; lot 3, \$14.60; lot 5, \$17.60. Lot 4 showed a net loss over all of \$9.44, in spite of a net profit of \$4.08 per pig on the hogs that followed the steers. The interest to the cotton seed oil mill is in the fact that lots 1 and 2 were the most profitable of the five. Lot 2 made the fastest and the heaviest aggregate gains per steer. Lot 1 was fed on cotton seed products, alfalfa hay and wheat straw. Lot 2 was fed on cotton seed products, kaffir meal, alfalfa and wheat straw. Neither of these lots had any corn. A remarkable circumstance of this feeding experiment is that lot 5, though gaining 319 lbs. per steer and at the rate of 2.27 lbs. per steer per day, only showed a profit of \$0.52 per steer, while lot 2, gaining 328 lbs. per steer, showed a profit of \$2.80 per head. Lot 5 cleared \$4.85 per head on hogs and lot 2 \$5.07. The two lots showed the following total gain over all: Lot 2, \$29.19; lot 5, \$17.16. Lot 5 was fed corn meal and alfalfa hay. Lot 3, to which a large component of shelled corn was fed, showed a loss of \$1.63 per steer, but a profit of \$7.58 per hog and a net profit of \$14.60 on the whole feed lot. This indicates that the digestive apparatus of the bovine is inadequate to the treatment of unground maize. Lot 5 is the only one in which cotton seed meal was not used, and it shows the next smallest profit on the steers. Lot 4 was a light fed one on cotton seed meal and wheat straw. These experiments demonstrate the fact that corn is not absolutely necessary to either weight gaining or profit making in beef feeding. They show that cotton seed meal and alfalfa are necessary to both, and highly so. This truth has been gradually dawning upon the beef feeding interests, and as gradually drawing the industry of beef building towards the cotton belt. It also accounts for the presence of so much cotton seed meal beef from the South. At 40c. per bushel, corn is worth 72c. per 100 lbs., or \$14.40 per ton. Cotton seed meal is worth \$1.22 per 100 lbs., or \$22.44 per ton. The cotton belt's product has shown its superiority over corn as a beef builder. These experiments will do much to promote the gravitation of the feeding of beeves to the South and the Southwest. Hogs profitably follow such feed lots.

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ICE AND REFRIGERATION

CORPORATION NEWS.

Crystal Ice Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; capital \$500,000. George F. Porter, Michael J. Shelley and James Dwyer, incorporators.

Floresville Creamery Company, Floresville, Tex., has been incorporated by Conrad Lux, W. O. Murray and others.

Garden Vally Co-operative Creamery Company, Waunakee, Wis.; capital \$3,500. C. W. Senty, Otto Ochsner and others, incorporators.

Citizens' Water & Ice Company, Groesbeck, Tex.; capital \$25,000. William G. Rucker, Samuel Nussbaum and others, incorporators.

People's Ice Company, Rocky Mount, N. C.; capital \$5,000. W. E. Worth and others, incorporators.

Rockdale Creamery Company, Rockdale, Tex.; capital \$6,000. Ryan & Hanson are incorporators.

Citizens' Plate Ice & Cold Storage Company, Belleville, Ill.; capital \$60,000. Adam Ginz, George C. Rebhan and others, incorporators.

Armstrong Creamery Association, Armstrong, Ark.; capital \$6,000. Enoch B. Bixter, Thomas J. Goebel and others, incorporators.

Lewisville Light & Water Company, Lewisville, Ark.; capital \$25,000. E. B. Daniel, president; J. W. Miller, vice-president; G. W. Dobson, secretary and treasurer. To furnish light, water and ice.

Helmer Creamery Company, Steuben County, Ind.; capital \$10,000. H. S. Billman, Frank Lewis and others, incorporators.

NEW PLANTS.

Marion, Ind.—Sterling Ice Company will build a plant.

Pullman, Wash.—W. L. Weathered will build a cold storage plant.

Salt Lake City, Utah.—Utah Ice & Cold Storage Company will build a cold store and ice plant at a cost of \$250,000.

Washington, D. C.—American Ice Company will build an icehouse. Plans by W. T. Davis.

Louisville, Ky.—Schlitz Brewing Company, Milwaukee, Wis., will build a cold store.

Anaheim, Cal.—Brewing Company will build an ice plant to cost \$15,000.

Spokane, Wash.—Follett & Klap have pur-

chased the cold store of G. H. Raymond and will make extensive improvements.

Rockdale, Tex.—Ryan & Hanson will build a creamery.

Canton, Ill.—W. H. Clayberg will build a cold storage plant.

New Orleans, La.—James Summersgill will build an ice factory and skating rink.

Ballston, N. Y.—Ballston Refrigerating Storage Company will establish a cold store in Sandy Hill, N. Y.

Missoula, Mont.—A creamery will be built by Mr. Hatheway, of the Hastings Manufacturing Company, of Chicago.

Columbus, O.—Crystal Ice Manufacturing Company will build a plant to cost \$18,000.

FIRE AND ACCIDENT.

Troy, N. Y.—Eight ice houses on Van Schaick Island were destroyed by fire on May 11th. Loss, \$13,000.

Dutchess Junction, N. Y.—An ice house, barn and general store owned by Aldridge & Covert has been destroyed by fire. Loss, \$10,000.

Kalamazoo, Mich.—Fire has destroyed the ice house of the Kalamazoo Ice Company. Loss, \$3,000.

Payette, Idaho.—Armour & Co.'s large ice house has been destroyed by fire. Loss, \$30,000.

FRESH AND COLD STORAGE BUTTER.

As the time approaches for the putting away of butter in cold storage the situation becomes daily more interesting. The season is backward and the production up to this time has been below the average. Many creameries have been established during the last year, furnished with all modern appliances for making butter, and this promises a larger production than in previous years. The indications are that prices will be high in June and that the speculative element will have less influence on the market than last year. It has been an unprofitable year for the butter man, especially for those who have stored butter to hold for higher prices. The market at the present time is firm, receipts have not materially increased over last week's record. Consumption promises to be greater than ever before. Prices in New

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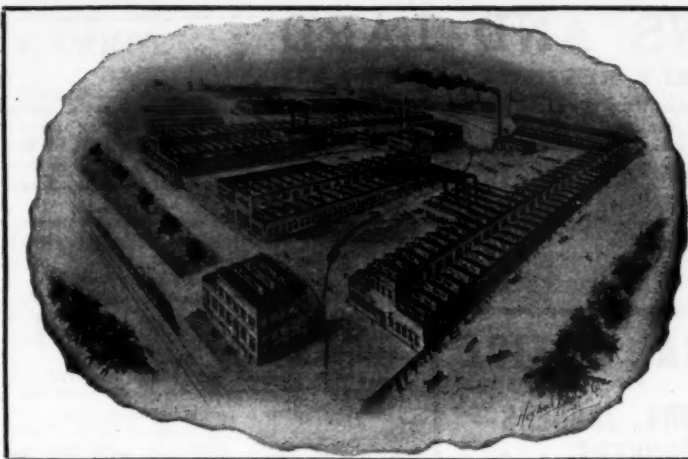
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York have risen a fraction since last week. On May 18th, creamery, extra, 20½c.; do., firsts, 18½@20c.; do., seconds, 16@18c.; do., thirds, 14@15c.; creamery, held, 13@18c., according to quality; State dairy, tubs, extra, 19c.; do., firsts, 17@18c.; seconds, 15@16c.; do., thirds, 13@14c.; Western factory, held, 12@14c.; packing stock, held, 11@13½c. In Philadelphia, market has been steady, receipts of extra creamery fresh have not equalled the demand, and first quality was quoted at 21c.; firsts, 19@20c.; seconds, 16@18c.; held creamery, 14@18c., as to quality.

In Boston, the market was steady. Receipts were lighter than same time last year. Nearby fresh, extra, 20c.; firsts, 19@19½c.; dairy, 14@17c., as to quality; held creamery, 14@16c. In cold storage, 19,918 tubs, as against 5,832 at same date last year.

FRESH REFRIGERATOR EGGS.

The situation in the egg market follows the same condition that existed last week, with a slight variation in the price of storage packed stock, which has been bought at a fraction of a cent lower in Eastern markets,

and a full decline of a cent in some sections of the West. Receipts in New York during six days up to May 19 were 119,440 cases, as compared with 133,725 for the previous six days. The market was easy and there was a liberal consumption. Estimates place the quantity in cold storage in Chicago as exceeding last year's record by 150,000 cases. In New York and vicinity, 240,000 cases, as against 290,000 cases last year in the middle of May. In Boston the holdings were reported 97,958 cases, as compared with 145,286 cases on May 15th. Philadelphia, where weekly reports are now furnished, gives 69,000 cases in cold storage, as against an estimate of about 88,000 cases last year at the same date. As the stock is now going into the coolers there promises to be an excess over last year by many thousand cases when the first of June arrives. Prices in New York May 18th: Nearby, fresh gathered, extras, 19c.; do., firsts, 18c.; storage packed, 18½c.; Western, fresh, firsts, 17½@18c.; do., seconds, 16@17c.; Kentucky seconds, 16@17c.; Tennessee and Southern, 15@16c. In Philadelphia, market has been active and the movement into the refrigerators has been liberal. Prices: Nearby, choice, 17¼c.; do., firsts, 17c.; Western, 17½@17¾c.

In Boston, Western extras, 18c.; do., storage packed, 18½@18¾c.; Southwestern, 17@17½c.; nearby, fresh, 18½@20c.

LESS GOOD POULTRY.

Poultry has shown no disposition to get lower. Eggs were not so plentiful this Spring as formerly. Reports indicate that hens began their Spring laying season late and that the high prices for chickens caused the fowl yards to be cleaned up to the limit. The deductions therefrom are that poultry will not be overly abundant nor much cheaper all the year. In fact, good birds will rule generally higher because of the commercial conditions and the heavier expense of keeping and marketing them during the hot days. There are those who feel that the comparative scarcity of eggs for the market indicates that farmers are holding their eggs for setting purposes to make up the loss caused by culling the flocks too closely for the Christmas and Easter trade. That may be true. If so the market will be full of young stock this Fall, and the next Yuletide season should find a lot of prime chicks in the market. Just now the market and source of supply are not overgorged with either eggs or poultry and will not be for some weeks to come. Trash will always sell cheap, and there is a quantity of inferior stuff being sold just now.

W. H. BOWER, General Manager. GEORGE R. BOWER, Secretary and Treasurer

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PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the lbs., except lard, which is quoted by the cwt., in lbs., pork and beef by the lbs., or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.

Better Undertone—Occasional Depressed Prices—No Marked Advance Looked for—Cash Demands Somewhat Improved—Speculative Interest Chiefly on the "Long" Side—Not Much New Demand.

The undertone of the hog products market has been better this week than in the preceding week. It, however, does not promise a material permanent advance in prices. Indeed on Thursday the lowest prices were again touched.

There is not much in the way of new speculation, but more the holding on of the "long" interest that occasions the frequent reactions in prices against it and from spasmodically firmer turns of prices. The "long" interest in pork is believed to be especially important, and it is probably of moderate volume in lard and ribs, by which overturned markets against it are among the probabilities for the near future, however more confident the situation would seem to be, for the long run from supply and demand basis.

The "short" interest seems to be pretty well protected, or at least more generally so than latterly, while it would be doubtful that the "short" side would be further taken to at the current prices. Indeed, considerable covering had been done latterly by the shorts.

The fact that the "short" interest would not appear to be of considerable importance would make it doubtful that the market is likely from any consideration of speculation to be swung materially higher in the near future.

On the moderate rise in prices had at times in the week the packers have been buyers, while there has been a sentiment all around to keep contracts well evened up. But the

late bear crowd had its pressure on the market in the later dealings of the week.

The products markets would seem to be getting around a trading basis upon which confidence is likely to be invited among buyers.

When May lard touched \$6.25 it seemed to be about at bottom, notwithstanding some opinions that had been held of a 6c. market. The slight recovery since from the price had been warranted by increased cash demands

demands upon our Western markets, meant more temporary relaxation of buying interest, and as awaiting the larger shipments of both lard and meats that had been made to them through several weeks before, partly of consigned lots.

The new order of low prices had since started somewhat freer, although not general cash demands, while they were not stopped by the more recent moderate advance in prices. The new decline to 6.25 for May, and 6.35 for July lard, and a break in pork and ribs, as on Thursday's market, upsets confidence.

It must be considered that however conservative the export demands for lard since February up to a period latterly, when they became more vigorous because of the lower prices, yet that a good deal more lard has been sent to Europe since November 1 than in the corresponding time of the previous year. The fact that the exports of lard from Nov. 1 to May 14 are 348,036,562 pounds against 332,350,118 pounds the corresponding time in the previous year, or a gain this year of 15,700,000 pounds, does not fully show the increased movement of the pure lard forward, since in the previous year's statement of the outward movement a much larger quantity of compound lard was shown than in that of this year. The Continent has taken 30,000,000 pounds more lard in the period referred to this year than it did in the previous year for the same time.

A fair quantity of the export movement is in the way of consignments, but the fact that there is not an additionally burdensome supply on the other side shows that the distributions there to consumers, if not of an active order, yet are in fairly satisfactory volume.

It would appear that the home distributors, where they show a disposition to buy in a conservative way, have the feeling more to

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and the sentiment generally that depressed conditions had had about their limit.

That the exports of lard began falling off in the previous week, and that the foreign markets were then generally quieter in the

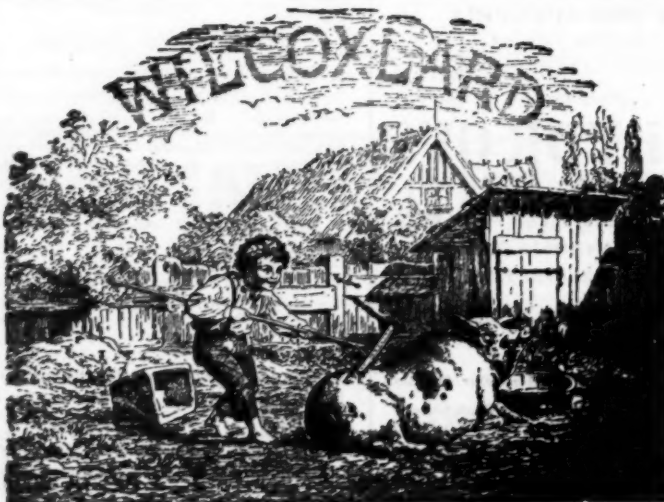
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await decided market conditions rather than they object to the prices otherwise.

The belief among some of the distributors is that prices are not likely to be materially higher and that they can chance the future on the possibilities that it may show a little easier tendency of prices.

There would seem to be little question that when market conditions have a positively firm look all around that demands in a general way for supplies not only for hog products, but all other food products must materially quicken, and because of the indifference that has been shown by some sources over buying since the close of February, when the break in prices began.

The compound lard business enlivens occasionally a little, as the pure lard market gathers a little strength, but the volume of it is still markedly unsatisfactory. The compound makers, therefore, continue neglecting cotton oil even at its, by comparison, low prices, yet expecting that it will be even easier. But we think that the compound makers are nibbling a little over a portion of the very large supplies of oleo stearine as attracted by possibilities of steady situations, rather than they actually need it at present as against the compound lard business, and as shown by some bids made in New York and at the West this week, very close to the asking basis for the stearine; and this would show that there is a growing feeling that prices all around are getting around the bottom basis, or at least that there is a desire to give prompt attention to markets on the part of buyers as they appear to them to be upon an inviting basis.

The average weight of hogs at Chicago last week was 211 lbs., against 210 lbs. previous week, 225 lbs. corresponding week 1903 and 218 lbs. in 1902.

In New York the exporters are doing little, with 200 bbls. mess taken at \$12.75@13.25; 450 bbls. short clear at \$13@14.50; 100 bbls. family at \$14. Western steam lard has little export demand; sale of 750 tierces on p. t., quoted at about \$6.65. City steam lard has sold in a small way for export at \$6.20. Compound lard is selling a little more freely at 6c. City meats show rather a freer demand for bellies, of which sales of 50,000 lbs. pickled, 14 lbs. ave., at 6½c.; 12 lbs. ave., at 6¾c.; 10 lbs. ave., at 7¼c.; green bellies, at 7c.; green hams, at 8½c.; dry salted clear bellies, boxed, at 7c.; fat backs, boxed, at 6c.; 3,500 loose pickled shoulders, at 6¼@6½c., and 2,800 loose pickled hams, at 9¼@9½c.

Exports for the week from Atlantic ports: 1,865 bbls. pork, 6,529,771 lbs. lard, 8,720,299 lbs. meats; corresponding week last year, 2,517 bbls. pork, 8,409,850 lbs. lard, 8,258,698 lbs. meats.

BEEF.—Exporters are doing little and there are moderate home distributions. Prices are fairly steadily held. City extra India mess tes., \$13@14; barreled, mess, \$7.50@8; packet, \$9@9.50; family, \$10.50.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE NOTES.

Proposed for membership: Willis Counselman, Howard M. Hooker, John L. Laidlaw, James E. Pope, John J. Archer.

Visitors: John Hargreaves, Jr., Liverpool; John Gilchrist, Glasgow; W. T. Puetty, Liverpool; W. Rode, Bremen; G. B. Dodwell, London; R. H. Vaughan, Samuel Cragin, Cincinnati; M. L. Goodrich, E. Rosenbaum, W. W. Shaw, A. H. Farnum, D. A. Noyes, W. Spencer, Chicago.

HIDES AND SKINS

(Shoe and Leather Reporter.),
CHICAGO.

Native steers, spready.....	12	@12¼
Native steers, heavy.....	10½	@11
Native steers, light.....	9½	@10
Texas steers, heavy.....	—	@13¼
Texas steers, light.....	—	@12¼
Texas steers, ex. light.....	—	@11¼
Butt-branded steers.....	10¼	@10½
Colorado steers.....	10¼	@10½
Native cows, over 55 lbs.....	—	@10

Native cows, under 55 lbs.....	—	@10¼
Branded cows.....	10	@10¼
Native bulls.....	8½	@9
Branded bulls.....	8	@8¼
Fates, per 100 lbs.....	—	@85
Trimnings, per 100 lbs.....	—	@75
No. 1 heavy steers.....	—	@9
No. 2 heavy steers.....	—	@8
Side-branded steers, fat.....	8½	@9

Sheep Pelts.

Green salted pelts, packer lambs.....	1.25	@1.30
Green salted packer sheep.....	1.50	@1.60
Green salted packer shearlings.....	—	@ 52½
Green salted country pelts.....	85	@1.25
Dry pelts, Montana, butchers' full wooled.....	12½	@ 13
Dry pelts, Utah, butchers' full wooled.....	11½	@ 12
Dry pelts, Wyoming, butchers' full wooled.....	—	@ 12
Dry pelts, Colorado and New Mexico, butchers' fair run.....	—	@ 11
Dry flint shearlings, good stock.....	10½	@ 11
Dry flint shearlings, damaged.....	3	@ 7
Dry murrains, Montanas and Utahs.....	12½	@ 13
Dry murrains, Colorado.....	11	@ 12

BOSTON.

Dry—Selected.

California.....	21@25.19	@—
Southern.....	.13	@14
San Antonio.....	.18	@—
Texas.....	21@28.17	@17½

Salted.

Brighton, abattoir steers.....	9¼	@—
Brighton, abattoir steers, butt-branded.....	8¼	@—
Brighton, abattoir cows.....	8¼	@—
New England cows, green.....	6¼	@ 8¼
New England cows, salted.....	—	@ 8¼
New England steers, salted.....	—	@ 9

Wet Salted.

Southern.....	35@40.	@ 7½
Texas ox and cow.....	60@70.	7¼@ 7½
Western cows.....	—	8¼@8½
Western seconds.....	—	7¼@7½
Extremes.....	—	@9
Extremes, second.....	—	@7½

Calfskins.

Dairy.....	60@	65
4 to 5 lbs.....	80@	85
5 to 7 lbs.....	1.00@	1.10
7 to 9 lbs.....	1.30@	1.35
9 to 12 lbs.....	1.60@	1.65
12 to 16 lbs.....	1.85@	1.95
16 to 25 lbs.....	2.15@	2.25

NEW YORK.

Selected.

City natives—60 lbs. and over.....	10½	@
City butt-brands—60 lbs. and over.....	9¼	@—
City Colorados—60 lbs. and over.....	9¼	@—
City bulls—all weights.....	8¼	@ 8½
City cows—all weights.....	9	@ 9¼

City Calfskins.

5-7.....	\$1.15
7-9.....	1.45
9-12.....	1.70

Country Calfskins.

5-7.....	\$1.00
7-9.....	1.30
9.....	1.60

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TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—The markets over the country have more, this week, a development of uncertainty as regards their present and near future prospects than any had latterly. Many traders think that prices would have to go even lower to market the surplus offerings of supplies, more particularly those at the west and in the interior. Then again there is a sentiment that if the pure lard market could hold an improved tone permanently, and as it has made attempts, spasmodically, to do so this week, that there would be a recovery of confidence all around for the fat markets, considering the current low, by comparison, trading basis. The reasoning is that many manufacturing interests and distributors are carrying moderate stocks, that they had confidence destroyed within the last few weeks by upset markets, and that when bottom trading prices prevail, as they appear so to them, that they would enter the market vigorously for supplies.

It is a fact, however, that the soapmakers can hardly be prevailed upon at present to buy the raw materials in more than moderate volume, that they are exceedingly cautious, even though current prices for them are radically lower than the prices at which they were willing to stock up freely a few weeks since.

These soapmakers feel that there is an abundance of fats, that the shortened production of even cotton oil this year has by the last few weeks' dull trading in it left a sufficient supply for any possible trade wants of it until the new crop season; moreover, that cotton oil by its remarkable decline since the close of February, is now to be had at \$3.60 per pound, while tallow is proportionately hardly better than the oil, even by the decline quoted this week for it, and that wants of the soap trade could be supplied with the oil by those traders in it who turn to buying the oil when it offers an advantageous, by relation, trading price, if the soapmakers cared to buy any of the raw materials at all freely.

The compound makers neglect not only tallow, but in some degree also stearine, and which shows the unsatisfactory amount of business in compound lard, although we think that the compound lard trading has enlivened a little this week, and that bids are beginning on at least the oleo stearine.

Then again there are, as influences, the liberal supplies of tallow in foreign markets, which prevents interest thence upon our markets for supplies.

The London sale on Wednesday showed a decline by one cable of 6d. @ 1s., by other cables of 9d. @ 1s., and of 9d., with the 1,200 casks offered and 600 casks sold.

There were efforts to get bids by Chicago early in the week of 4½¢ for city renderers, delivered in New York, and that class of tallow is quoted in Chicago at 4, with prime packers' there at 4½¢.

New York soapmakers have bought country tallow, in limited quantities, at 4, in tierces, which is claimed to be equal to city made. The irregular situation of the market is shown in the fact that when country tallow is pressed for sale that it brings relatively low prices against those held for city made, and which shows the indifference of the soapmakers' demands.

Our city melters have come down ¼¢ in price from the previous week's sale; they have sold 550 hhds. city to the local soapmakers at 4c., and 4 is bid for one other lot. From 200 to 300 hhds. have been shipped to England direct from melter's hands.

City edible quoted at 5c.

Country made has sold to the extent of 125,000 pounds at 3¼¢ @ 4¼¢, as to quality.

The fact that the candlemakers in St. Louis took at least 1,000,000 pounds oleo stearine means by that much the loss of tallow consumption.

(Continued on page 42.)

OLEO STEARINE.—In St. Louis the candlemakers bought last week at least 1,000,000 pounds, possibly it reached 1,500,000 pounds, at 5½¢, which shortens consumption of tallow over the west by that amount, while it has not helped the oleo stearine position, materially, at least, as yet, because of unsatisfactory trading of the compound lard interest. The late protracted holding off of buying by the compound makers has left liberal and steadily accumulating supply of the stearine over the west, and at all of our eastern markets stocks had been steadily enlarging. We think that there is now more demand for the stearine at the inside prices and that pressers are a little firmer. All traders are awaiting the issue of the lard market, which will determine the extent of the compound lard business and the needs of the compound makers of the stearine. It is said that 2,000,000 pounds could have been sold this week at Chicago at 5½¢, if sellers had been willing to accept that price, and in New York some business has been done; there is now difficulty in buying at 5½¢. A sale of 1,000,000 lbs. was made at Chicago to a candle maker at 5½¢.

LARD STEARINE.—Without material demand from the lard refiners, and 7c. quoted nominal.

COTTONSEED STEARINE.—Wholly nominal because of the season of the year and the situation of the cotton oil market.

LARD OIL.—An irregular and slow market, with 56 to 58c. quoted for prime.

GREASE.—The upset tallow market makes the grease prices very irregular, as favoring buyers, as well as restricting export and home demands. Yellow quoted at 3½¢ @ 3¾¢; house, 3½¢ @ 4c.; bone, 3½¢ @ 4¼¢; B white, 4c.; A white, 4½¢ @ 4¾¢; brown, 3½¢ down.

GREASE STEARINE.—Stocks are not large, but the situation as to prices is a weak

one, on the general dullness. Yellow at 4¼¢ @ 4¾¢; white, 4½¢ @ 4¾¢.

OLEO OIL.—The Dutch markets are slow and the home distributions of a conservative order. Prices are barely settled. Rotterdam quotes 43 florins; New York quotes choice 7½¢; prime, 6½¢; low grades, 5½¢.

CORN OILS.—A little irregularity, to the market, with light trading. Quoted \$3.50 @ \$3.75.

NEATSFOOT.—Trading is slack and in small lots; 20 cold test, 94 @ 96c.; 30 do., at 84 @ 86c.; 40 do., at 64 @ 66c.; prime, 50 @ 52c.; dark, 44 @ 46c.

COCOANUT OIL.—Quite strong, despite the weakness in other soap materials, and because of scarcity. Ceylon, spot, 6¼¢; do., May shipment, 6c.; Cochin, spot, 7¼¢ @ 7½¢; do., May shipment, 6¾¢, and coast shipments in the summer months at 6¼¢.

PALM OIL.—Weaker on the generally low tallow and other soap material prices, yet holding up, relatively, well on the light stocks. Red, 5½¢ @ 5¾¢; Lagos, 6¼¢, spot, and 5½¢ @ 6c. to arrive. Red to arrive is offered at 4¾¢ @ 5c.

NATURAL SOAP.

German papers report that steps are being taken in Algeria to manufacture natural soap on a large scale from a tree known as "Sapindus utilis." This plant, which has long been known in Japan, China and India, bears a fruit colored from a yellowish green to brown. The inner part is of a dark color and has an oily kernel. The tree bears fruit in its sixth year and yields from 55 to 220 pounds of fruit, which can easily be harvested in the fall. By using water or alcohol the saponaceous ingredient of the fruit is extracted. The cost of production is said to be small and the soap on account of possessing no alkaline qualities is superior to the ordinary soap of commerce.

COTTONSEED OIL AS A LUBRICANT.

A manufacturer who has been investigating the lubricating properties of cottonseed oil states the results of his experiments as follows: "Cottonseed oil is not fit for a lubricant because it contains a semi-drying oil which causes it to gum. It is eminently well fitted for cutting threads on a bolt where the same oil does not have to be used over, and I think this is due to its sticky consistency. For lubricating purposes on a bearing or slide where the same oil would be constantly rubbed, it will not do. I have faith in cottonseed oil for almost every other purpose but this. It will not be long before some one will successfully perfect a process for making a substitute for linseed oil and india-rubber from cottonseed oil by synthesis. I have made a fair substitute for linseed oil by using one gallon of japan with four gallons of cottonseed oil and boiling for one hour."

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COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is an official organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the official organ of the Oil Mill Superintendents' Association of the United States.

Continued Feverish Situations—Small Variations in Prices—Further Unloading by the South—No Disposition to Sell "Short" at Current Prices—Some Covering of "Short" Contracts at Profits—Stocks in Store Only Moderately Reduced—Unimportant Interest Still from Compound Makers.

It is possible that there would have been a further decided shrinkage in prices of cotton oil when the reports came to hand of the bank troubles in Macon, Ga., had not some support been given the situation by one or two traders, and who by taking in the oil as it was offered had, as well, profits on some of their "short" sales. As it was small declines set in at the time the report was received. June delivery of the prime yellow was sold in New York at 26½¢, although it almost immediately recovered to 27¢, and the June delivery hovered around 27@27½¢ for two or three days thereafter, chiefly at 27¢. The May delivery had at the close of the previous week 27½¢ bid; from this it sold down this week to 27¢, and considerable was done in the May delivery at 27¢ on Tuesday, and which, in part, covered sales of store lots. The July delivery ran from 27½¢, the closing price of the previous week, up to 27½¢, and by Tuesday of this week was back to 27½¢, and subsequently recovered to 28 bid, while August and September were the best sustained months of any of the deliveries, and in the period of the fluctuations in the early deliveries held to the prices at which they closed in the previous week, while toward the close of the week ruled somewhat firmer, as noted in the list of sales appended.

The selling in New York this week has been more with a desire of further closing out holdings of the South. Some of these selling orders have been practically without a limit, but rather with the motive of getting rid of the holdings under the discouragement had latterly in the generally depressed conditions. Necessarily they were placed at

small declines in prices. The most liberal liquidation was in Tuesday's trading, and as prompted by the financial news from Georgia, upon which day fully 13,000 barrels of all deliveries were sold at prices that showed very little change from those of the day before. Besides the steady margin calling prompts unloading. On Wednesday, after the liquidation, a quiet and firmer feeling prevailed, and on Thursday there was an advance of ¼¢ per gallon.

The feature that had been current up to this week of steady buying by a few sources at the South and in other directions to average cost on higher priced holdings, although the greater disposition on the part of the South had been to sell, seems now to have disappeared. In fact, the demand this week has been more to cover contracts and to take profits on "short" sales.

The market seems to be about on that basis where the traders feel that there is more than the ordinary risk taken in going "short" of it; the selling, consequently, has been more from the otherwise indicated sources.

This does not preclude the possibility of still easier prices, and perhaps the outcome of some trading figures which had been talked by the traders as inevitable unless the demands from home consumers or exporters are awakened.

The pure lard market got a little start to a stronger basis early in the week, and there was some hope then that it would remain in stable condition; but the point about the lard market is that there seems no interest strong enough in it at present for expectations of materially improved prices; the outside speculation in the lard is of a remarkably dull order; indeed, that the trading in the lard is more in protecting contracts, and that the holding of the products is more by the longs interest, while that nothing could be gained by the leaders in advancing the prices for the lard in the absence of a material "short" interest in it. Besides higher lard would necessarily mean a better supported hog market; this, of course, would be a disadvantage with packers. As it is, hog prices are better sustained than those for the products. On the whole we can see no prospect of a materially higher pure lard market, however that it may jump occasion-

ally and display temporarily more firmness than latterly, and at the same time that the prices for the lard are not likely to yield materially and for the reason that they are now down in a considerable degree and are fairly inviting for cash buyers, as for instance the 6.25 May and 6.35 July Chicago lard prices on Thursday, although there is still some talk of a possible 6 market.

The lard market has more to do with the cotton oil position than any other factor at this season of the year when supplies of the cotton oil are fully determined and demands for the oil are influenced by the lard position.

It was noted on Monday and Tuesday of this week, when the lard market was tending a little more in the sellers' favor, that the buyers of the compounds were becoming a little more numerous. But on the succeeding days, as the lard market became quiet, although fairly firm; that the buyers of the compounds dropped out.

If the compound lard business could be held along for a few days of fair volume of the compound makers would begin buying the cotton oil. Demands from the compound makers for the cotton oil must be had before its market conditions can be called secure.

The home compound makers used last year fully 900,000 barrels of the then exceptionally large production of cotton oil; this year their use of the oil is, of course, materially short of that amount.

The proportion of the use of the production of cotton oil is always, of course, most marked with the compound makers, since exporters take practically about 675,000 barrels each year, and our home soapmakers about 400,000 barrels.

And the home soapmakers now are doing very little buying, not because cotton oil is not cheap in price, but because their confidence is destroyed by the upset fat markets and the fact that the business in soaps is not at all active.

Indeed, cotton oil at 27¢ per gallon is practically \$3.60 per pound, and if there were better general business prospects the soapmakers would probably buy the oil more freely.

By late prices of tallow the cotton oil would be upon a less competitive basis than latterly with it, as sales of 500 hhds. city tallow were made in New York this week at a decline to 4¢.

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But the tallow markets over the country are in poor shape, on dull demands upon them and accumulated supplies, with no prospect of English demand for the tallow, as the English markets are steadily declining on the large supplies of the beef fats there. The London sale on Wednesday showed fully 9d.@1s. decline.

Europe has to be reckoned with this year as concerns the takings of cotton oil, in the more liberal supplies than usual it has of the miscellaneous fats and oils for soapmaking, and which checks demands thence for the cotton oil in this country, and particularly as it gets these various other soap materials upon a favorable, by comparison, consuming basis with the cotton oil.

As concerns the home compound makers' demands for cotton oil they may be looked upon in this way, and as outside of the referred to lard market influence; that the compound makers had not contracted largely ahead for the cotton oil in the early part of the season, and that if the lard market had held up to its February prices that the compound lard trading would have remained active and that the compound makers would have had to, in that event, been compelled to re-supply with cotton oil before this time; but that as there has been since February a loss of 50 per cent. in the volume of the compound lard business that the compound makers have had enough left over cotton oil to carry them along, and have been able since to keep out of the market for fresh buying of it.

Hence is the current dulness of the compound lard makers in the cotton oil market, no matter how cheap the current prices of the cotton oil look by comparison with the old prices for it. And the disposition of the compound makers is to wait until the weakness is fully eliminated from the cotton oil market or until they have some encouragement to buy the oil from the extent of the compound lard trading.

It must be that stocks of many products in the hands of distributors to consumers are much reduced, by the long time indisposition on their part to buy in a large way, since the consumption of the food products

is little abated from normal volume. And our opinion is that when confidence is fully restored that there will be much more active buying of food products, therefore of compound lard, and that the consumption then of cotton oil will be materially enlarged. But, however, prices may at length come out of their present depressed situations there is a sentiment everywhere that this is not likely to be much of a "bull" year this side of the time for the fall election, unless something should happen to the cotton and grain crops. It may be said that possibly some influence will be had upon cotton oil, as the cotton crop proves an early or late one, or as its volume may be large or otherwise, while weather conditions for the cotton crop will, of course, be watched shortly with more interest than at present.

Just how much cotton oil is in store in New York cannot as yet be definitely determined; many of the traders believe that there is close to 50,000 barrels in store here. The stock of it had not been pulled down in a very material way, latterly, however some opinions to the contrary, while it is of very fair volume, and is held under the belief that it will all be required before the new crop season.

There is a marked difference of opinion as to the volume of the cottonseed oil unsold in this country. Most estimates place it as about 500,000 barrels, as covering the crude and refined. Some estimates exceed that amount as covering all grades of the oil, while others are below it. It will take a little later period of the year to figure closely upon the supply question.

There are about five months ahead consumption of the supply to the new crop, and it would seem that if there was a possibility of the consumption getting back to normal volume that the supplies of cotton oil would be closely taken up.

The compound makers have had bleaching grades, in tanks, offered to them at Chicago at a decline of 2c. per gallon or down to 25c., and have neglected it.

The mills are not holding much crude oil outside of the Valley. Some of the holders of the crude have been willing to take 20c. for

it, in tanks, in the Southeast, as well as in Texas and the Valley, but only small sales have been made.

The decline in New York is now, from the top prices reached a few weeks since, 14@15c. per gallon. As, for instance, 41@42c. were the highest prices reached for prime yellow at the close of the winter months, while this week 26¾@27c. were paid for the June delivery.

The trading in New York is particularized each day so that the changes in prices can best be observed; thus on Saturday of the previous week the sales were 15 tanks crude, at the Southeast mills, at 21c.; 100 barrels prime yellow June delivery, in New York, at 27¼c.; 500 barrels do. at 27c.; 200 barrels do., July delivery, at 27¼c.; 550 barrels do., at 27¼c.; 100 barrels do., September, at 28¼c.; 200 barrels do., at 28c. On Monday sales of 400 barrels prime yellow, June delivery, at 26¾c.; 600 barrels do., at 27c.; 300 barrels do., at 27¼c.; 100 barrels do., July delivery, at 27¼c.; 100 barrels do., August, at 27¼c.; 100 barrels do., September, at 28c. On Tuesday sales early in the day of 4,500 barrels prime yellow, May, at 27c.; 100 barrels do., spot, at 27c.; 1,700 barrels do., August, at 28c.; 750 barrels do., at 27¼c., with 27c. bid and 27¼c. asked for July, and later in the day 1,200 barrels prime yellow, May, at 27c.; 100 barrels do., June, at 27¼c.; 3,300 barrels do., at 27c.; 700 barrels do., August, at 28c.; 200 barrels do., September, at 28¼c., and 5 tanks crude, at the Southeast mills, at 20c.

On Wednesday, as following the heavy liquidation of the day before the market was quiet, although held a trifle firmer, with 27c. bid for prime yellow May, 27c. bid, 27¼c. asked June, 27¼c. bid July, 28c. bid August and 28¼c. bid September.

On Thursday the market continued quiet, but was about ½ higher, with some southern buying orders; sale 200 bbls. prime yellow, August, at 28½, closing 28½ bid, and 28¾ asked; May at 27½ bid, and 27¾ asked; June, 27½ bid, and 27¾ asked; July 28 bid, and 28½ asked; September at 28¾ bid.

(Continued on page 42.)

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DALLAS, TEXAS.

ANDALUSIA OLIVE-OIL MARKET FROM UNITED STATES CONSUL BIRCH, MALAGA, SPAIN.

Malaga is now at the height of its olive-oil season, but indications are that the exportation this year of the Andalusian product will fall somewhat below the total of 1903. Top figures were reached last season, which was probably the most productive vintage, both with regard to the size of the crop and from a financial standpoint, that Malaga merchants have enjoyed during the past decade.

Conditions so favorable last year for the exportation of Malaga oil do not exist now. Then the crop of Italy and other parts was harmed by bad weather, whereas the yield of olives in this district was larger than usual; consequently representatives of Italian houses purchased oil here in large quantities to augment their short crop. This season conditions are reversed, with Italy and Tunis yielding an ordinary crop and Andalusia a short one.

The shortage of the Malaga crop, though not of alarming proportions, is said to be the result of the long dry period during the latter months of last year, when the olive was ripening. No rain fell in the Province of Malaga from April until the latter part of October and reports from the interior were that many olives were falling from the trees, and fears were then entertained that the bulk of the olive crop would be ruined. During the first week in November, however, several heavy rain storms brought much relief and dissipated such fears, but the drought had left its mark and the total crop of the Provinces of Cordoba, Jaen, Seville, Granada, and Malaga was reduced almost one-third, and others even more.

With respect to shipments to the United States a comparison of figures culled from consular-invoice records shows that from October 1 last year to the first of the present month the sales were less by more than one-third compared to a like period during the previous season. Within the twelve months ended October, 1903, embracing the olive-oil season, 24,517 petroleum barrels were exported from Malaga to the United States. Indications do not point to these figures being reached this year, although during the present month shipments have exceeded those of February, 1903, by 400 barrels.

The number of petroleum barrels of olive oil shipped from Malaga to the United States ports shows the amount of business done during the three past seasons from October of the year previous to February of the year mentioned:

	Barrels.
1902	1,625
1903	9,240
1904	5,750

The prices per ton were \$145 to \$150. Of a season's yield usually but 10 per cent. is exported, the remainder being devoted to home consumption for table use. The Malaga oil, known to be inferior to the Seville product, is only exported to the United States for industrial purposes.

Representatives of several French houses have this season invaded the Malaga market and, having established permanent branch offices here, are sending oil direct to the United States ports.

OIL OPENING IN ABYSSINIA.

In a recent extensive report on trade conditions in Abyssinia, United States Commissioner Skinner, who made a trip through that country, says in regard to the opening for vegetable oils: "The use of edible oils, and particularly of American cotton oil, may be said to be undeveloped. The Abyssinian religion interdicts the consumption of every animal product, including butter, grease, eggs, milk and meat, during 150 days in each year.

"These numerous fast days should create a very considerable demand for vegetable oils. A number of oils are manufactured in the country, but they are bad in quality and very limited as to production. They are obtained from two native plants, the 'noug' and the 'souf,' local varieties of the sunflower. Olive and other seed oils are imported and are highly esteemed, but their price is excessive. Wild olive trees would doubtless produce an ample supply of oil for the country if properly cultivated and tended. Imported oils from France and Italy sell at from 96 cents to \$1.35 per 2.2 pounds. Lubricating oils are not employed in Abyssinia. The cultivation of the castor plant would probably give satisfactory results, although I am told that the Abyssinian seeds which have been imported into Marseilles have proved too expensive to compete in the French market."

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CHICAGO SECTION



PAVILION FOR EXPOSITION.

The Union Stockyards Company has under consideration plans for an extensive addition to its pavilion at Halsted and Forty-third streets for the use of the International Live Stock Exposition. It was stated at the office of the company that definite plans had not been decided upon.

CATTLE ORGANIZATION'S OFFICERS.

The Cattle Growers' Executive Committee, which was recently organized in Denver, will open offices at 1828 Curtis street, with Secretary Fred Johnson, secretary of the National Live Stock Growers' Association, as secretary in charge. The offices will be maintained there permanently, and all transactions relating to the welfare of the organization will be held there.

A FIVE-DAY MARKET.

A meeting of livestock shippers, general managers of railways, representatives of the Chicago Terminal Company and packers will be held in Chicago within a few days, with the object in view of distributing the active market in Chicago over five days instead of only two, as at present. The sales in Chicago are practically made on Mondays and Wednesdays, owing to trade conditions, and all parties interested in the market will be asked to distribute the business over five days in order to relieve traffic conditions caused by the two-day rush.

REFUSED HOLD-UP.

Refusal of the packers at the Stock Yards to pay part of the cost of paving Halsted

street from Thirty-ninth street to Archer avenue led the Board of Local Improvements to postpone the letting of the contract for the fourth time. As the packers benefit from the use of the street, property owners asked that The cost of the work is estimated at \$80,000. It was proposed that the packing houses pay \$40,000. They refused to do so.

RENDERING PLANT FIGHT AGAIN.

Another fight for the preservation of rendering plants in their present locations took place at the meeting of the Council Judiciary Committee. The matter came up for the first time since the inauguration of the new Council, and the friends of the plants were present in large numbers. After a repetition of former wranglings the committee decided to send the entire matter to the following sub-committee: Aldermen Alling, Bradley, Larson, Harkin and Williston.

SOAP WORKS BURN.

Fire which destroyed a four-story building of the Armour Soap Works, Thirty-first place and Benson street, last week, damaged a score of adjoining structures and for a time threatened to explode the largest gas tank in Chicago, owned by the Universal Gas Company and containing 5,000,000 cubic feet of gas. Thirty engines were called out and the total property loss is estimated at \$200,000, with insurance of \$180,000. The cause of the blaze is unknown. It was discovered on the third floor of the building by a workman and then had good headway. It burned until late at night, though under control two hours after arrival of the firemen.

NO EARLY BEEF.

"There will be no early beef this season from the Northwest unless it comes from Northern Wyoming," says A. A. De Ricqles, of Denver, in the Chicago Live Stock World. "That section is the only place where the season promises anything like August rangers. The most of the Montana and Dakota cattle are very thin, and it will take a full season's big grass to make beef of what should go. With the run of rangers in sight that will come this season for the fall market the feeder of the corn States will do well to plan to be out of the road with his dry lot or pasture cattle, as surely conditions do not promise much for the medium cattle from the corn States next

fall. It is perfectly plain what will happen, and next fall, as in the past, the packers will favor the well shrunken handy weight rangers and look with indifference on local cattle unless well finished and the light weights."

VANDALS DESTROY PROPERTY.

The citizens of Morgan Park are aroused over the attempted wrecking of a new residence being erected for A. B. Heller, superintendent of the Nelson Moris Packing Company. For some time past the union carpenters have been trying to gain a foothold in the suburb, and it is believed the vandals were members of some labor organization. The house, which is situated at 2246 Remington avenue, was entered Sunday night, and when Mr. Heller visited it on Monday he found the trimming, wainscoting, oaken doors, hardwood floors, staircases and railings had been hacked and chopped to pieces. The marauders then opened all the windows, allowing the rain to come in and complete the destruction. Mr. Heller says he will spend more to run down the criminals than it will cost to make repairs, and the police of Morgan Park are now working on the case.

REBUILDING STOCK YARDS.

Work of rebuilding the stock yards at Indianapolis, which were burned last week, has already been started. The new sheds will be made of steel as far as possible, and President Rauh says the cost will be in the neighborhood of \$250,000. The yards when rebuilt will be of the best in the country. The pens will be largely constructed of steel. J. A. Christy, of Reno, Ind., and James Whitson, of Indianapolis, are heavy losers by the fire, each having had some capital invested in stock which was burned. The Union Stockyards Company had advertised that it would not be responsible for the loss of stock in the sheds, but there is some doubt as to whether this releases it from responsibility.

FOR A BENEFIT FUND.

A general meeting of the Kansas City Live Stock Exchange was held recently to discuss and permanently organize a benefit fund among the members of the exchange for the benefit of deceased members. The meeting was well attended and more or less enthusiasm was manifested among those present. The meeting was called to order by President Church G. Bridgford, of the exchange.

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CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED

CHINESE PRINCE A VISITOR.

His imperial highness, Prince Pu Lun, personal representative of the Emperor of China at the opening of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, and nephew of the Chinese potentate, who is visiting in Chicago, says this city is one of the most progressive he ever visited, and, like all other foreign dignitaries, the Prince on his arrival expressed a desire to see the Stock Yards before his return to the land of sunshine, flowers and rice. Packingtown was ready early to receive his highness, and all were disappointed in his non-arrival up to the noon hour, when the yards were full of stock and business for the day at its height. The Prince, however, was detained downtown, and his visit to the Yards, it was announced, would be delayed until late in the day.

Prince Pu speaks no English, his private secretary acting as interpreter. "Hearing that Chicago was the metropolitan city of the most civilized country in the world," was the diplomatic statement of the Prince, "I have come here before going to New York. From what I have seen thus far I think the city equals its reputation."

NOTES.

Frederick Higbie is back from an extended trip and reports business good. Fred is a hustler from Chicago.

Fred W. Wilder says his company will be installed in offices in the Rialto, fourth floor, next week.

Average weight of hogs at the yards last week was 211 lbs.; previous week, 212 lbs.; year ago, 225 lbs., and two years ago, 218 lbs.

Peter Duff, one of the largest sheep exporters of the day, who has been here nearly six months, expects to return to Glasgow next week.

The Mechanical Manufacturing Company is an assured fact. They have commenced the manufacture of all kinds of packinghouse and special machinery. Fuller particulars of this concern later on.

Mr. Thomas Sinclair, of Belfast, Ireland, and Mr. S. E. Sinclair, the former foreign manager and the latter domestic manager of the T. M. Sinclair Company, Ltd.,

Cedar Rapids, Iowa, were visitors on the Board of Trade during the week.

The American Society of Mechanical Engineers and the British Institute of Mechanical Engineers of Great Britain, who will hold their convention in Chicago May 28 to June 4, will visit the Stock Yards Thursday, June 2, as the guests of Swift & Company, Libby, McNeill & Libby, and Armour & Co.

Mr. James Duggan, of the Davis Warehouse Co., is probably as well known in social, business and political circles as any man in Chicago. Jim has been "doing" The Yards (when they weren't doing him) for many years, and enjoys the reputation of being one good fellow. He certainly has a bunch of friends, and lands in the money always.

Richard Eustis, for many years a Board of Trade policeman, died last Sunday at his home on the South Side, after a long illness. The officers of the Board of Trade sent his pay out regularly all through his sickness. "Dick," as he was always addressed, was a general favorite, and the old-timers miss another familiar figure from their midst.

The teamsters' strike has been settled, and the agreement is in force until the last of 1905. The old and new wage scale is as follows:

	New scale.	Old scale.
Drivers single wagons.....	\$12.30	\$12.00
Drivers two-horse wagons....	14.10	13.50
Drivers three-horse wagons...	17.10	16.50

According to the Bureau of Statistics, Washington, exports of cattle from the principal custom house districts for the ten months ended with April amounted to 408,544 head, against 247,518 for the same period last year. Sheep exported amounted to 246,190 head, against 143,865 for a corresponding period last year. Packinghouse products for the past ten months show good gains over the same period last year with the exception of hams and imitation butter. Both of these have fallen off, though hams have suffered the worst, the shrinkage being some 13,199,961 lbs.

"The provision crowd is inclined to see something of a mystery in the ribs; they have been relatively strong for some days, and made a little advance yesterday, although the rest of the provision list was lower," says E. R. Dillingham. "When anything is stirring in ribs the provision crowd

invariably talks Armour. If Armour is buying ribs now he is covering shorts. He possibly is, for the packers generally have been short and must have rather attractive profits. Some weeks ago it was popular to talk bullish on lard and advise the purchase of lard and the sale of ribs. Perhaps the present strength of ribs is due to those who have become tired of this spread, and who are now selling out their lard and buying back their ribs."

Consul Martin, of Mexico, has issued a report on the agricultural products of his part of the republic and explains that Mexico is still in an undeveloped condition, and has resources that will respond quickly and profitably to the touch of intelligent husbandry. He says cattle and sheep are raised together in harmony, for the sheep eat what the cattle won't touch, and the ranches are large enough to maintain both without conflict. Some effort has been made in late years to improve the stock, but there is still much room along the breeding line for great advancement. Stockmen from the States are taking more interest in that part of the country, and this will mean rapid improvement.

PROVISION LETTER.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from C. D. Forsyth & Co.)

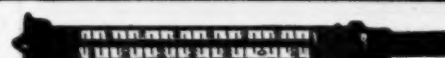
Chicago, May 18.—We quote to-day's market as follows: Green hams, 10@12 ave., nominally 9½; 12@14 ave., nominally 9½; 14@16 ave., nominally 9; 18@20 ave., nominally 9½; green picnics, 5@6 ave., nominally 6½; 6@8 ave., nominally 6½; 8@10 ave., nominally 6½@6½; 10@12 ave., nominally 6½@6½; green New York shoulders, 10@12 ave., nominally 6; 12@14 ave., nominally 6; green skinned hams, 18@20 ave., nominally 10½; green clear bellies, 8@10 ave., nominally 9½@9½; 10@12 ave., nominally 9@9½; No. 1 S. P. hams, 8@10 ave., nominally 9½; 10@12 ave., nominally 9; 12@14 ave., nominally 8½; 14@16 ave., nominally 8½; No. 1 S. P. skinned hams, 16@18 ave., nominally 10½; 18@20 ave., nominally 10½; 20@22 ave., nominally 10½; 22@24 ave., nominally 9½; 24@26 ave., nominally 9½; 25@30 ave., nominally 9½; No. 1 S. P. picnics, 5@6 ave., nominally 6½; 6@8 ave., nominally 6½; 7@9 ave., nominally 6½; 8@10 ave., nominally 6½; 10@12 ave., nominally 6½; No. 1 S. P. New York shoulders, 8@10 ave., nominally 6½; 10@12 ave., nominally 6½; S. P. clear bellies, 8@10 ave., nominally 9; 10@12 ave., nominally 8½.

If, and when, you need anything in SUPPLIES, drop us a line and we'll submit figures

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Woodenware, Packages, Cordage, Skewers, Wax and Parchment Paper, Etc.

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THE BEST FOR PACKING HOUSES—AT THE RIGHT PRICES.

A. WEISKOPF,

MAKERS OF GOOD GOODS ONLY

67 So. Canal St., CHICAGO

STURTEVANT'S NEW PLANT.

Since the removal of the foundry and pattern departments from the B. F. Sturtevant Co.'s plant at Jamaica Plain to its extensive new quarters at Hyde Park, Mass., the moving of the other departments has progressed in earnest. The fan, heater and electrical departments have already been moved and the engine and galvanized iron department are in the process of removal and the erection of the machines in the machine-shop is well under way. These machines, as well as all the others throughout the works, will be of the most modern and improved type and with the systems of cranes and industrial railways will enable the work to be turned out accurately, rapidly and at a minimum cost. The handsome office building is round- ing into shape. The standing finish, quar- tered oak on the first and second floors and plain oak on the third and fourth floors, is completed and the walls and ceilings are be- ing tinted. The headquarters are still at Jamaica Plain, but in a few months the en- tire plant will be moved.

Colorado—

That's the title of a handsome new book of seventy-two pages, beautifully printed, bound and illustrated; fifty-six pictures of Colorado's matchless moun- tains, canons, streams, lakes and forests.

The book is written in a most delightful vein, and gives pleasing glimpses of a moun- tain world whose colossal beauty never wearies or changes or grows old. A splendid map of Colorado is appended.

It is not a guide book, but con- tains a few paragraphs about the best way to reach Colorado from every- where east and southeast via Chicago or St. Louis (Louisiana Purchase Exposition) and the Burlington Route, with its splendidly equipped one-night- on-the-road fast express trains.

Mailed anywhere upon receipt of ten cents in stamps or coin.

Burlington
Route

P. S. EUSTIS,
Passenger Traffic Manager
P4 CHICAGO.

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

RANGE OF PRICES
SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1904.

LARD—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	\$6.37	\$6.40	\$6.37	\$6.40
Sept	6.52	6.55	6.52	6.55
RIBS—				
July	6.37	6.37	6.35	6.37
Sept	6.52	6.52	6.50	6.52
PORK—				
July	11.15	11.17	11.10	11.15
Sept	11.40	11.40	11.32	11.32

MONDAY, MAY 16, 1904.

LARD—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	6.40	6.47	6.40	6.45
Sept	6.55	6.62	6.55	6.60
RIBS—				
July	6.37	6.45	6.37	6.45
Sept	6.55	6.67	6.55	6.57
PORK—				
July	11.12	11.30	11.12	11.27
Sept	11.32	11.47	11.32	11.47

TUESDAY, MAY 17, 1904.

LARD—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	6.47	6.50	6.47	6.47½
Sept	6.62	6.65	6.62	6.62½
RIBS—				
July	6.45	6.47	6.45	6.47
Sept	6.60	6.62	6.60	6.62½
PORK—				
July	11.32	11.37	11.32	11.37
Sept	11.52	11.57	11.50	11.57

WEDNESDAY, MAY 18, 1904.

LARD—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	6.47	6.50	6.45	6.47
Sept	6.62	6.65	6.60	6.65
RIBS—				
July	6.45	6.52	6.45	6.50
Sept	6.60	6.67	6.60	6.65
PORK—				
July	11.35	11.40	11.30	11.35
Sept	11.52½	11.62	11.52	11.55

THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1904.

LARD—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	6.47	6.47	6.35	6.35
Sept	6.62	6.62	6.52	6.52
RIBS—				
July	6.50	6.50	6.37	6.40
Sept	6.65	6.65	6.52	6.57
PORK—				
July	11.35	11.37	11.10	11.15
Sept	11.50	11.50	11.32	11.35

FRIDAY, MAY 20, 1904.

LARD—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	11.20	11.20	11.00	11.02
Sept	11.35	11.40	11.22	11.22
RIBS—				
July	6.35-6.40	6.40	6.30	6.32
Sept	6.52½	6.55	6.47	6.47
PORK—				
July	6.37-6.40	6.42	6.35	6.37
Sept	6.57	6.57	6.52	6.52

FERTILIZER DECISION.

The Kentucky Court of Appeals held, in the case of Beard et al. vs. Goodman, that in an action to recover the purchase price of fertil- izer, a peremptory instruction to find for the defendant should not have been given where the defense was that the statute requiring the article to be labeled was not complied with, but where the facts were that the appellants did not keep the fertilizer in stock but ordered it shipped from Chicago; that after its ship- ment the appellee called their attention to the fact that the fertilizer was not labeled, when they notified the shipper, who sent the labels, which were put on the bags by the appellee, who then used the fertilizer. The court said that while the statute was not complied with to the letter, it was in spirit, and the defense relied on was not available.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, May 9.....	24,230	662	33,761	19,966
Tuesday, May 10.....	2,612	4,306	16,029	8,740
Wednesday, May 11.....	17,728	1,911	28,352	13,540
Thursday, May 12.....	5,330	1,895	18,745	12,672
Friday, May 13.....	1,369	427	11,487	1,452
Saturday, May 14.....	200	100	8,000	1,000

Totals this week.....	31,409	9,301	116,374	57,390
Totals previous week.....	55,002	9,914	126,215	71,023
Cor. week 1903.....	60,160	7,504	133,543	62,617
Cor. week 1902.....	44,286	6,761	154,152	65,385

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, May 9.....	5,294	17	8,556	2,248
Tuesday, May 10.....	3,567	67	4,138	840
Wednesday, May 11.....	6,099	25	6,625	1,725
Thursday, May 12.....	5,514	15	3,424	2,280
Friday, May 13.....	3,641	25	3,202	558
Saturday, May 14.....	1,000	10	3,000	1,000

Totals this week.....	25,115	159	28,975	8,660
Totals previous week.....	22,084	348	53,104	13,584
Cor. week 1903.....	24,046	295	15,259	5,721
Cor. week 1902.....	9,592	209	27,467	10,380

Combined receipts of hogs at eleven markets

for week ending May 14.....	\$95,000
Week ago	411,000
Year ago	450,000
Two years ago.....	421,000

Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City) as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week ending May 14.....	119,700	298,100	112,400
Week ago	127,400	333,700	136,100
Year ago	157,500	353,800	145,500
Two years ago.....	97,400	322,400	121,200

CHICAGO HOG SLAUGHTER.

Chicago packers slaughtered hogs during week end- ing May 14, 1904, as follows:

Armour & Co.....	19,800
Anglo-American	8,300
Continental	2,200
Swift & Co.....	17,100
Hammond Co.....	3,600
Morris & Co.....	8,000
Boyd Lunham Co.....	4,900
S. & S.....	5,800
H. Boone Co.....	4,300
Roberts & Oaks.....	2,200
Other packers	16,500

Total	92,700
Left over	2,000
Week ago	102,900
Year ago	149,800
Two years ago.....	145,400
Three years ago.....	162,800

AVERAGE PRICE OF HOGS.

Week ending May 14, 1904.....	\$4.78
Previous week	4.75
One year ago.....	6.56
Two years ago.....	7.15
Three years ago.....	5.73

Estimated receipts of live stock for week ending May 21:	
Cattle	55,000
Hogs	150,000
Sheep	65,000

CATTLE.

Choice to fancy heaves.....	\$5.55@5.80
Good to choice heavy steers.....	5.15@5.50
Fair to good export and shipping steers.....	4.85@5.25
Medium beef steers.....	4.25@4.85
Inferior and plain steers.....	3.85@4.15
Good to fancy cows and heifers.....	4.20@4.60
Good to choice feeders.....	3.65@4.00
Poor to fair stockers and feeders.....	2.40@3.00
Fair to good cows and heifers.....	3.25@4.15
Good cutting and fair beef cows.....	2.60@3.20
Common to good canning cows.....	1.00@2.50
Bulls, poor to choice.....	1.90@4.15
Calves, good to fancy.....	\$4@4.55.. 2.25@3.75
Calves, common to fair.....	\$2.25@3.75.. 4.00@5.35
Corn-fed western steers.....	4.00@5.40
Texas bulls and thin steers.....	2.50@3.80
Fed Texas steers, fair to choice.....	3.50@4.00

HOGS.

Good to choice heavy shipping.....	\$4.85@4.92½
Fair to good butcher weights.....	4.80@4.90
Fair to good heavy packing.....	4.65@4.80
Rough to choice heavy mixed.....	4.60@4.80
Assorted light, 150 to 160 lbs.....	4.05@4.82½
Good to choice light mixed.....	4.70@4.85
Inferior light mixed.....	4.50@4.70
Poor to choice 60 to 135-lb. pigs.....	3.85@4.50

SHEEP.

Fair to prime wethers.....	\$5.20@5.55
Fair to good mixed lots.....	4.75@5.25
Fair to prime western wethers.....	5.15@5.50
Fair to prime yearlings.....	4.90@5.50
Ewes, fair to fancy.....	4.20@4.40
Plain to good feeding stock.....	3.25@4.00
Culls and tail-end stock.....	2.50@3.00
Native lambs, poor to fair.....	3.00@5.25
Native lambs, good to fancy.....	5.35@6.10
Fat western and Mexican lambs.....	6.40@7.00
Western feeding lambs, poor to choice.....	4.50@5.00
Spring lambs	5.00@8.00

THE DAVIES WARE-
HOUSE & SUPPLY CO.

Office: 20 N. Clark St.
on C. & N. W. R. R. } CHICAGO
Warehouse: 161 N. Water St.

Tools, Scoops & Shovels.

Manufacturers and
Dealers in all kinds of
Packing House Supplies.

ALL IRON TANK
COCKS, D & D Pattern
x x x
HAM and LIVER
NEEDLES
x x x
BRASS and IRON
GOODS.

MARKET PRICES

CHICAGO.

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Beef.

Western Cows	6 @ 20 1/2
Native Cows	6 1/2 @ 21
Western Steers	7 @ 21 1/2
Good Native Steers	7 1/2 @ 22
Native Steers, Medium	7 1/2 @ 22
Heifers, Good	7 1/2 @ 22
Heifers, Medium	7 @ 21 1/2
Hindquarters	1 1/2 c. over Straight Beef
Forequarters	1 1/2 c. under

Beef Cuts.

Steer Chucks	6
Cow Chucks	5 @ 5 1/2
Boneless Chucks	6
Medium Plates	3 1/2
Steer Plates	4
Cow Rounds	6 1/2 @ 7
Steer Rounds	7 1/2 @ 8
Cow Loins, Common	9 @ 10
Cow Loins, Medium	10 @ 11
Cow Loins, Good	11 @ 12
Steer Loins, Light	12 @ 13
Steer Loins, Heavy	13 @ 14
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	22
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	20
Strip Loins	10
Scotch Butts	8
Shoulder Clods	10 @ 11
Rolls	11
Rump Butts	6
Trimnings	5
Shank	3 1/2
Cow Ribs, heavy	9 @ 10
Cow Ribs, Common Light	7
Steer Ribs, Light	11 @ 12
Steer Ribs, Heavy	11 @ 12
Loin Ends	11

Beef Offal.

Livers	3 1/2
Hearts	3
Tongues	11 1/2
Sweetbreads	20
Ox Tails	4

Veal.

Heavy Carcass Veal	6 @ 6 1/2
Light Carcass	6 1/2 @ 7
Medium Carcass	7 1/2 @ 8
Good Carcass	8 @ 8 1/2
Good Saddle	9 1/2
Medium Racks	10 @ 10 1/2
Good Racks	5 @ 5 1/2

Veal Offal.

Brains	4
Sweetbreads	10
Hearts	5
Livers	5
Plungs	30

Lambs.

Medium Caul	9
Good Caul	10
Springfield Lambs	10
Round Dressed Lambs	11
Saddles Caul	11 1/2
Saddles Springfield	12 1/2
R. D. Lamb Saddles	14
Caul Lamb Racks	6
Springfield Lamb Racks	6
R. D.	7 1/2
Lamb Fries, per pair	5

Mutton.

Medium Sheep	1 @ 10
Good Sheep	9 @ 10
Medium Saddles	10 1/2 @ 11
Good Saddles	11 @ 11 1/2
Medium Racks	6 @ 7
Good Racks	7 @ 7 1/2
Mutton Legs	5

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Pork Loins	8 1/2 @ 9
Leaf Lard	6 @ 10
Tenderloins	16 @ 17
Spare Ribs	4 1/2 @ 5
Butts	6 @ 7
Racks	6 @ 7
Trimnings	4 @ 4 1/2
Tails	4 @ 4 1/2
Knuckles	3 @ 3 1/2
Pigs Feet	2 1/2 @ 3
Pigs Heads	3 1/2 @ 4
Knuckles	2 1/2 @ 3
Blade Bones	3 1/2 @ 4
Cheek Meat	3 1/2 @ 4
Hog Plucks	3 @ 4
Neck Bones	1 1/2 @ 2
Skinned Shoulders	6 1/2 @ 7
Pork Hearts	11 @ 12
" Kidneys	11 @ 12
" Tongues	10 @ 11
Slip Bones	8 1/2 @ 9
Tail	8 @ 9
Back	11 @ 12

Dry Sausage.

Packed in 25-lb. boxes, 3/4 c. per lb. extra.	
Extra Fine Cervelat	19 1/2
Choice H. C.	17 1/2
Fine H. C.	16 1/2

Special H. C. Cervelat	11 1/2
Special B. C.	11 1/2
Western H. C.	11 1/2
Western B. C.	9
Gothborg	12 1/2
Milanese Salami in Hog Casings	20 1/2
Choice H. C. Milano Salami	19 1/2
Choice B. C. German	16 1/2
Fine B. C.	15 1/2
Special B. C.	14
Excelsior B. C.	12
Choice H. C. Aries	18 1/2
Choice B. C.	17 1/2
Fine B. C.	16 1/2
Choice Aries Frisces	15 1/2
Mortadella	17 1/2
Landjaeger	17 1/2
Holsteiner	10 1/2
Farmer	11 1/2
Coppa	17 1/2
Lyons	37

Fresh Sausage, Etc.

Breakfast Sausage, 1-lb. cartons	13
Pork Link, large No. 1	6
Pigmy Sausage	6 1/2
Sausage Meat No. 1	6
Pork Link, large No. 2	5 1/2
Sausage Meat, No. 2	5 1/2
Frankfurts	6
Special Frankfurts	7
Vienna Frankfurts, 10-lb. cartons	7 1/2
Pollah	6
Knobloch, or Garlic Sausage	6
Head Cheese	4 1/2
Blood Sausage	4 1/2
Liver Sausage	4 1/2
Leona	6
Bologna in Weasands	6
Bologna in Cloth Bags (paraffined)	6
Ham Bologna in Paraffine	6 1/2
Bologna, long, round or large	5
Veal Ham	6 1/2
Minced Ham in Bladders (cooked)	8 1/2
Berlin Ham (cooked)	7
Prepared Ham in Cloth Sacks (cooked)	8
New Eng. and Ham in Cloth (cooked)	10
Boneless Ham	8 1/2
Tongue, white	8 1/2
Tongue, blood	7 1/2
Boneless Pigs Feet	5 1/2
Luncheon Beef	5 1/2
Fresh Pigs Feet	3
Smoked Loin Roll	17 1/2
Regular Boiled Hams	15
Smoked Boiled Hams	15 1/2
Boiled Picnics	11

Spiced Pigs Feet	Bris.	Half	Qtr.	Kits
Pickled Plain Tripe	7.00	3.00	1.60	.70
Pickled H. C. Tripe	3.50	1.70	.90	.45
Fr. H. C. Tripe	5.50	2.65	1.50	.70
Pickled Ox Lips	9.00	4.25	2.25	.95
Pickled Pigs Snouts	11.50	4.75	2.50	1.05

Wholesale Smoked Meats.

Hams, 12 lbs. average	11 1/2
" 14 "	11 1/2
" 16 "	11
Skinned Hams	11 1/2
Caul, 4/7 lbs. average	7 1/2
" 8/12 "	7 1/2
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	13
Wide, 8/10 average, and Strip, 4/5 average	11
" 10/12 "	10 1/2
" 12/14 "	10 1/2
Dried Beef Sets	12
" Knuckles	13 1/2
" Outsides	12 1/2
Regular Boiled Hams	15
Smoked "	15 1/2
Boiled Picnic Hams	11
Cooked Loin Rolls	17 1/2

BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef	Per bbl
Plate Beef	9.50
Extra Mess Beef	9.00
Prime Mess Beef	8.50
Beef Hams	18.25 @ 18.50
Rump Butts	9.00
Mess Pork (repacked)	12.50 @ 12.75
Clear Fat Backs	12.50
Family Back Pork	13.50
Bean Pork	10.50

Dry Salt Meats.

Clear Bellies, 14/16 average	7.55
Rib Bellies	7.42 1/2
Fat Backs	5.80
Regular Plaques	5.67 1/2
Short Clears	4.50

CORNEB, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

1 lb. 2 doz. to case	Per doz
2 lb. 1 or 2 doz. to case	11.25
3 lb. 1 doz. to case	2.30
4 lb. 1 doz. to case	4.85
6 lb. 1 doz. to case	8.00
8 lb. 1 doz. to case	18.00

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

1 oz. jars 1 dozen in box	Per doz
2 oz. jars 1 dozen in box	3.55
4 oz. jars 1 dozen in box	6.00
8 oz. jars 1 dozen in box	11.00
16 oz. jars 1 dozen in box	22.00
2, 5 and 10 lb. tins	11.75 per lb

LARD.

Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb. tes	8 1/2
Lard substitute, tes	6 1/2
Lard compound	6
Barrels	1 1/2 c. over tes
Half barrels	1 1/2 c. over tes
Tubs, from 10 to 80 lb.	1 1/2 c. to 1 c. over tes
Cooking Oil, per gal	40c

BUTTERINE.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

No. 1, natural color	@ 10
No. 2	@ 11 1/2
No. 3	@ 12
No. 4	@ 13
No. 5	@ 14
No. 6	@ 15

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Beef round, set of 100 ft.	13 1/2 @ 14
Beef middles, set of 57 ft.	8 1/2 @ 8 3/4
Beef bungs, each	8 1/2 @ 8 3/4
Hog casings, per lb salt	24 1/2 @ 25
Hog bungs, exports	5 @ 5 1/2
" medium, each	5 @ 5 1/2
Small, each	60 @ 65
Sheep casings, per bundle	90 @ 95
Imported, medium to wide	

FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	@ 2.45
Hoot meal, per unit	@ 2.25
Concent. tank, 15 to 100 per unit	@ 2.15
Ground tank, 10 to 115 per unit	2.15 @ 10c.
Unground tank, 10 to 115 per unit	2.07 1/2 @ 10c.
Unground tank, 9 and 30c, ton	14.50
Unground tank, 6 and 30c, ton	25.00
Ground raw bone, per ton	17.50
Ground steam bone, per ton	

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 65 to 70 lb, avg. ton	\$275.00
Horns, black, per ton	25.00
Horns, striped, per ton	30.00
Horns, white, per ton	45.00
Round Shin Bones, 38 to 40 lb, avg. ton	48.00
Round Shin Bones, 50 to 52 lb, avg. ton	60.00
Long Thigh Bones, 50 to 55 lb, avg. ton	90.00

LARDS.

Prime steam, cash	@ 6.45
Prime steam, loose	5.90
Neutral	@ 6 1/2
Compound	@ 6

STEARINES.

Oleo	5 1/2 @ 6
Lard	7 @ 8
Grease, W	4 1/2 @ 5
Grease, B	4 1/2 @ 5
Grease, Y	4 1/2 @ 5
Tallow	4 1/2 @ 5

OILS.

Lard Oil, extra winter strained tes	56 @ 50
Lard Oil, No. 1	56 @ 40
Lard Oil, No. 2	56 @ 38
Oleo Oil, extra	7 @ 7 1/2
Oleo Oil, No. 2	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Neatsfoot Oil, pure tes	65 @ 68
Tallow	47 @ 49

TALLOW.

Packers' prime	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
No. 2	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Edible	4 1/2 @ 5
City renderers	4 @ 4

GREASE.

Brown	3 @ 3 1/2
Yellow	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
White, A	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Bone	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
House	4 @ 4 1/2
White "B"	4 @ 4 1/2

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre	4 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Boracic acid, crystal to powdered	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Borax	7 1/2 @ 8
Sugar	
Pure, open kettle	3 1/2
White, clarified	4 1/2
Plantation, granulated	4 1/2
Yellow, clarified	4 1/2

Ashion, in bags, 22 1/2 lb.	\$2.35
Eng. packing, in bags, 22 1/2 lb.	1.45
Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton	3.00
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton	2.65
Casing salt, bbls, 280 lb., 2X and 3X	0.95

COOPERAGE.

Therces	@ 1.35
Barrels, Oak	1.00 @ 1.10
" Ash	@ 0.95

COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., in tanks	@ 25
Prime Crude, in tanks	@ 23
Butteroil, in lbs.	31 @ 32

NEW YORK CITY

LIVE CATTLE.

Good to choice native steers.....	\$5.00@5.40
Medium to fair native steers.....	4.45@4.90
Poor to ordinary native steers.....	3.85@4.40
Oxen and stags.....	2.50@4.90
Bulls and dry cows.....	2.00@4.30
Good to choice native steers a year ago.....	5.15@5.50

LIVE CALVES.

Live veal calves, a few selected.....	100 lb @ 6 1/4
Live veal calves, good to prime.....	100 lb 5 1/4 @ 6 1/4

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lbs.).....	5.85@5.40
Hogs, medium.....	5.35@5.30
Hogs, light to medium.....	5.15@5.40
Pigs.....	5.50@5.80
Roughs.....	4.35@4.50

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, selected.....	per lb 6 50
Spring lambs, good to choice.....	per lb 5.50
Spring lambs, culls.....	6
Sheep, selected.....	per 100 lb 5 1/4
Sheep, medium to good.....	per 100 lb 5
Sheep, culls.....	per 100 lb 4
Clip lambs.....	7
Medium.....	6 1/4
Clip sheep.....	6 1/4
Medium.....	4 1/4

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice native, heavy.....	8 @ 8 1/4
Choice native, light.....	7 3/4 @ 8 1/4
Common to fair, native.....	7 @ 7 1/4

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native, heavy.....	7 3/4 @ 7 3/4
Choice native, light.....	7 @ 7 1/4
Native, com. to fair.....	7 @ 7 1/4
Choice Western, heavy.....	7 1/4 @ 7 3/4
Choice Western, light.....	7 @ 7
Common to fair, Texas.....	6 1/4 @ 6 3/4
Good to choice heifers.....	7 1/4 @ 7 1/4
Common to fair heifers.....	6 3/4 @ 7
Choice cows.....	7 @ 7 1/4
Common to fair cows.....	5 1/4 @ 6
Good to choice oxen and stags.....	6 3/4 @ 7
Common to fair oxen and stags.....	5 1/4 @ 6
Fleshy Bologna bulls.....	5 @ 5 1/4
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	9 @ 11

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, prime, per lb.....	10 1/4 @ 11 1/4
Veals, good to choice, per lb.....	10 @ 11 1/4
Calves, country dressed, prime, per lb.....	9 @ 10
Calves, country dressed, fair to good.....	7 @ 9
Calves, country dressed, common.....	6 @ 7 1/4

DRESSED HOGS.

Pigs.....	7 1/4 @ 7 1/4
Hogs, heavy.....	6 @ 6 1/4
Hogs, 180 lb.....	6 1/4 @ 6 1/4
Hogs, 160 lb.....	6 1/4 @ 6 1/4
Hogs, 140 lb.....	6 1/4 @ 6 1/4

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice.....	per lb @ 13
Spring lambs, good.....	@ 12
Spring lambs, culls.....	@ 12
Sheep, choice.....	@ 12
Sheep, medium to good.....	@ 10 1/4
Sheep, culls.....	@ 10

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade)

Smoked hams, 10 lb average.....	@ 11
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lb average.....	@ 10 1/4
Smoked hams, heavy.....	@ 10 1/4
California hams, smoked, light.....	@ 8
California hams, smoked, heavy.....	@ 8
Smoked bacon, boned.....	@ 10 1/4
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	@ 10
Dried beef cut.....	@ 12
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.....	@ 14
Smoked shoulders.....	@ 7 1/4
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	@ 7 1/4

BONES, HOOPS, HAIR AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, av. 50-60 lb cut, per 100 bones.....	\$55.00
Flat shin bones, av. 40-45 lb cut, per 100 bones.....	40.00
Tough bones, av. 50-60 lb cut, per 100 bones.....	75.00
Horns.....	15.00
Horns, 7 1/2 oz. and over, steers, first quality.....	\$20 @ 250

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues.....	50c to 75c a piece
Fresh cow tongues.....	35c to 50c a piece
Calves' head, scalded.....	30c to 40c a piece
Sweet breads, veal.....	25c to 75c a pair
Sweet breads, beef.....	15c to 18c a lb
Calves' liver.....	25c to 50c a piece
Beef kidneys.....	7c to 12c a piece
Mutton kidneys.....	14c to 24c a piece
Livers, beef.....	4c to 5c a lb
Oxtails.....	5c to 7c a piece
Hearts, beef.....	10c to 15c a piece
Rolls, beef.....	10c to 12c a lb
Tenderloin, beef, Western.....	15c to 25c a lb
Lamb's liver.....	6c to 10c a pair
Fresh pork loins, city.....	10 1/4 @ 11
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	9 1/4 @ 10 1/4

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat.....	8 @ 3
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	3 @ 5
Shop bones, per cwt.....	@ 25

PICKLED SHEEPSKINS.

XXX sheep, per dozen.....	@ \$5.75
XX sheep, per dozen.....	@ 4.50
X sheep, per dozen.....	@ 3.75
Blind Ribby sheep.....	@ 3.75
Sheep, ribby.....	@ 3.12 1/2
XX lambs, per dozen.....	@ 4.50
X lambs, per dozen.....	@ 3.50
No. 1 lambs, per dozen.....	@ 3.00
No. 2 lambs, per dozen.....	@ 2.00
Culls, lambs.....	@ 75

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	80
Sheep, imp., wide, per keg, 50 bundles.....	\$40.00
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	60
Sheep, imp., per bundle, narrow.....	44
Sheep, imp., Russian Rings.....	14
Hog, American, in tea or bbls, per lb, F.O.B.....	42
Hog, American, kegs, per lb, F.O.B.....	42
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	12
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. N. Y.....	13
Beef, rounds, per lb.....	2
Beef, buns, piece, f. o. b. N. Y.....	8
Beef, buns, per lb.....	6
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	35
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. N. Y.....	37
Beef, middles, per lb.....	@ 6 1/4
Beef, weasands, per 1,000, No. 1's.....	@ 5
Beef, weasands, per 1,000, No. 2's.....	2 1/4 @ 3

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground
Pepper, Sing., white.....	21	22
Pepper, Sing., black.....	14	15
Pepper, Penang, white.....	21	22
Pepper, red, Zanzibar.....	16	19
Pepper, shot.....	15	15
Allspice.....	07 1/4	10
Coriander.....	06 1/4	07
Cloves.....	18	20
Mace.....	35	40

SALTPETRE.

Crude.....	3 1/4 @ 3 1/4
Refined—Granulated.....	4 1/4 @ 4 1/4
Crystals.....	4 1/4 @ 5 1/4
Powdered.....	4 1/4 @ 5

THE GLUE MARKET.

A extra.....	21
I extra.....	17
I.....	16
IX moulding.....	15
IX.....	14 1/4
IX.....	14
IX.....	13
IX.....	12
IX.....	11
IX.....	10
IX.....	9
IX.....	8

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 calfskins.....	per lb .14
No. 1 calfskins, buttermilk.....	.12
No. 1 calfskins, 12-14.....	each 1.50
No. 2 calfskins, buttermilk.....	.10
No. 2 calfskins, 12 1/4-14.....	piece 1.00
No. 1 grammers.....	per lb .12
No. 2 grammers.....	per lb .08

No. 1 heavy kips, 18 lb and up.....	piece 1.90
Ticky kips, 18 lb and up.....	piece 1.40
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 lb and up.....	piece 1.05
No. 1 kips, 14-18 lb.....	piece 1.70
No. 2 kips, 14-18 lb.....	piece 1.50
No. 1 gram kips.....	piece 1.50
No. 2 gram kips.....	piece 1.35
Ticky kips.....	piece 1.00
Branded heavy kips.....	piece 1.10
Branded kips.....	piece .90
Branded skins.....	piece .50

DRESSED POULTRY.

FRESH KILLED—ICED.

Turkeys—West'n, young hens, average run.....	15 @ 16
West'n, young toms, average run.....	15 @ 16
Old hens and toms.....	15 @ 15 1/4
Common.....	12 @ 14
Broilers—Phila., 3 lbs. and under to pair, fancy, per lb.....	45 @ 50
Phila., 3 1/4 & 4 lbs. to pair, per lb.....	35 @ 40
Pa., 3 & 4 lbs. to pair, fancy, per lb.....	30 @ 40
Chickens—Western, average run.....	12 @ 13
Fowls—Ohio & Mich., scalded, small.....	12 @ 13
West'n, dry-picked, av'ge run, small.....	12 @ 13
West'n, scalded, av'ge run, small.....	12 @ 13
Western, heavy.....	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Old Cocks, per lb.....	9 1/4 @ 10
Squabs—Prime, large, white, per dozen.....	@ 2.50
Mixed, per dozen.....	@ 2.25
Dark, per dozen.....	@ 1.50

FROZEN.

Turkeys—Hens, No. 1.....	@ 19
Toms, No. 1.....	19 1/4 @ 20
Capons, per lb.....	15 @ 20
Broilers—Dry-picked.....	19 @ 20
Scalded.....	16 @ 18
Chickens—Roasting, soft meat, fancy.....	17 @ 18
Average No. 1.....	14 @ 15
No. 2.....	11 @ 12
Fowls—No. 1.....	12 @ 13
Ducks—No. 1.....	14 @ 15
Geese—No. 1.....	11 @ 12

LIVE POULTRY.

Spring chickens, nearby, per pair.....	80 @ 1.00
Fowls, per lb.....	@ 13
Roosters, per lb.....	@ 9
Turkeys, per lb.....	@ 12
Ducks, average, Western, per pair.....	80 @ 90
Geese, Western, per pair.....	1.00 @ 1.25
Live Pigeons, per pair.....	35 @ 40

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, per ton.....	\$22.00 @ 23.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	25.00 @ 25.50
Nitrate of soda—future.....	2.12 1/2 @ 2.15
Nitrate of soda.....	2.25 @ 2.30
Bone black, spot, per ton.....	13.50 @ 14
Dried blood, N. Y., 12-13 per cent. ammonia.....	2.55 @ 2.60
Dried blood, West. high grade, fine ground, c. f., N. Y.....	2.75 @ 2.80
Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	21.00 @ 22.00
Tankage, 8 and 20 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	18.00 @ 19.00
Tankage, 7 and 30 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	15.00 @ 16.00
Tankage, 6 and 35 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	15.00 @ 16.00
Garbage tankage, f. o. b. New York.....	8.00 @ 9.00
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate.....	20.00 @ 20.00
Wet, acidulated, 8 p. c. ammonia, per ton.....	14.00 @ 15.00
Aniline, per unit, del. New York.....	2.60 @ 2.65
Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs.....	8.10 @ 8.15
Sulphate ammonia gas, per 100 lbs.....	@ 8.20
Sulphate ammonia bone, per 100 lbs.....	3.05 @ 3.10
So. Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston.....	6.50 @ 7.75
So. Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,400 lbs.....	3.50 @ 3.75
The same, dried.....	8.75 @ 9.00

POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.

Kainit, shipment, per 2240 lbs.....	\$8.95 @ 9.50
Kainit, ex-store, in bulk.....	9.00 @ 10.00
Kieserit, future shipment.....	7.00 @ 7.25
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., ex-store.....	1.85 @ 1.95
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., future shipment.....	1.80 @ 1.90
Double manure salt (48 @ 49 p. c. less than 2 1/4 p. c. chloride), to arrive, per lb. (basis 48 p. c.).....	1.00 @ 1.12
Sulphate potash to arrive (basis 90 p. c.).....	2.00 @ 2.20
Kyivinit, 24 to 26 p. c., per unit, S. F.....	.80 @ .85

LIVE STOCK REVIEWS

CHICAGO

(Special to The National Provisioner from the Bowles Commission Company.)

CATTLE.—Receipts of cattle the first three days of the week, 46,573, being about 2,000 more than the same period a week ago. The supply for the year up to date is about 25,000 more than the same period last year. The foreign market this week is reported strong and higher and export buyers have been in the market with liberal orders. Receipts Monday were 26,273. Desirable light and medium weight steers sold fully steady, but plain, heavy cattle were weak, 10c. lower. Best steers sold at \$5.65 for one load of 1,485-lb. Angus. The bulk of the good shipping steers sold at \$4.75@5.10. Exporters bought largely from \$4.65@4.90, with a few choice loads up to \$5.10. Medium killing steers, \$4.50@4.80 and common down to 4c. Good yearling steers were in good demand, and several choice loads sold at \$5@5.25. Receipts Tuesday were 2,298. Market steady to strong. Native butcher stock in good demand, veal calves 25c. lower. Estimated receipts today, 18,000; market active and strong. Best steers up to \$5.70 for one load of Durham, 1,434 lbs. average, sold for Joe Burds, of Peosta, Iowa, by the Bowles Livestock Commission Company, the top price for the past ten days. Best cattle a year ago sold at \$5.30. Stockers and feeders were in poor demand. Common light stockers 25c. lower than a week ago. Good heavy feeders steady. Bulk of the desirable feeders, \$4.15@4.40; medium, \$3.40@4.00; common, \$2.40@3.00; fancy Angus feeders at \$4.75; good cows and heifers at \$3.75@4.25; medium to good, \$3.25@3.65. A good kind of killing cows around \$3.40; canners and cutters principally \$1.50@2.75; veal calves, \$2.50@5.50; desirable grades largely around \$5. A light run and strong market is expected the balance of the week.

HOGS.—Receipts of hogs so far this week, 75,690, as compared with 78,142 for the same period last week, showing a decrease of 2,452. Monday's receipts were fully up to expectations and were almost 40,000. The market was 5@10c. lower at the opening on Monday and a good many sales were made on that basis. There was some strength developed later in the day, and a decline of about 5c. was established from the closing prices of last week. Tuesday's receipts were 14,473, being somewhat less than the trade expected, and the market developed some strength, a good clearance being made at stronger prices. Today (Wednesday) receipts are estimated at 22,000. Speculators were out early and opened the market at prices strong to 5c. higher. A few urgent shipping orders were also filled early in the day at stronger prices. The regular packers, however, refused to follow the advance and insisted on buying their droves at steady prices. There were liberal receipts at all the Western markets to-day, Kansas City and Omaha especially being well supplied. This was no doubt the cause of our local packers refusing to pay any advance, as they felt that they could buy all they wanted on those markets at steady prices. Shipping orders were also rather limited for Wednesday, which, of course, cut off competition from that source. It is thought that farmers will about finish their corn planting this week, and as there will be a little idle time for them between corn planting and corn plowing, much more liberal receipts are expected for the next two or three weeks. Packers seem willing to buy their droves at from \$4.65@4.80, and, in our opinion, those prices will prevail for a time at least. We quote to-day's prices as follows: Bulk of sales, \$4.70@4.80; selected butcher, 220 to 250 lbs., \$4.80@4.85; heavy shipping, 260 to 350 lbs., \$4.80@4.95; heavy packing, 280 to 350 lbs., \$4.75@4.80; mixed grades, 180 to 240 lbs., \$4.70@4.80; selected bacon, 150 to 175 lbs., \$4.70@4.75; rough heavy grades, \$4.00@4.50; stags, \$3.75@4.00; boars, \$2.25@2.75; pigs, \$4.00@4.50.

SHEEP.—Receipts of sheep and lambs for the first two days this week show a decrease

of 1,029 compared with supplies for the same period last week. Market opened a little slow, but prices are firm. Receipts yesterday were 13,000 and the market was active, with values in some cases 10c. higher. To-day's receipts estimated at 13,000, and the most active market of the week prevailed. Choice Colorado lambs sold up to 7c.; clipped lambs met with strong favor, and ready sales were effected, the best going at \$6.00@6.15; fair to good at \$5.50@5.75. Sheep were in moderate supply this week; best wethers and yearlings are selling at \$5.40@5.50, with choice native ewes up to \$5.35 and a good class of ewes around 5c. The bulk of the supplies, in fact, most everything on the market, are the fed Western variety, few natives having shown up. Choice spring lambs are worth from 7@8c. Indications point to light receipts for the balance of the week. Colorado wool lambs are now about all in and it looks as though another week would clean them up entirely.

ST. JOSEPH

(Special to The National Provisioner.)

At no time last week did the course, plain and unfinished heavy beefs meet with a good reception from any of the buyers, and the week closed up with prices showing a loss of 10c. for these offerings. The trade for light and medium weights and finished heavies of smooth kind sold readily on most days, although values displayed no especial strength. Many sales were made above the \$4.85 figure, and few below the \$4.25 mark. Buyers claimed light heifers were selling too high, as compared with the steers, and they forced prices down 15 to 25c. for these grades, but cows held fully steady. The bad weather most of the week and the killers paying more for steers that had any kill to them caused a light country trade last week, but good to choice offerings of all weights gained 10 to 15c., while common and medium kinds sold with less freedom.

The course of the hog market last week was on the toboggan, packers being helped in their onslaught on values by the adverse turn in the provision trade and the fairly liberal runs. There was little change to note in the quality and the average weight of the offerings, as compared with the last several weeks. The tops to-day were made at \$5.85, with the bulk of sales made at \$4.62½ to \$4.75.

The trend of prices for sheep and lambs has been more or less lower during the past ten or twelve days, due to the adverse turn in the markets east, last week closing up with a loss of 10 to 15c. for best grades of lambs and 15 to 25c. for the medium kinds and sheep. To-day best Colorado-western lambs brought \$6.75, and Kansas-Mexican shorn lambs sold at \$5.95. Sheep were scarce, as has been the case for the past several weeks, but the few coming sell readily.

KANSAS CITY

(Special to The National Provisioner.)

CATTLE.—Receipts this week were 24,400; last week, 27,700; same week last year, 22,600. Supply of cattle has been better distributed this week than usual, which has benefited prices. Proportion of beef steers has been large, three-fourths of which have sold between \$4.50@5.00, a higher average than usual; top price was \$5.10, as nothing strictly choice has been here; but prices are 10c. above a week ago. Light butcher stuff is 25c. higher; heavy cows 10c. higher. Stockers and feeders steady; veal calves lower again, best now bringing \$4.50; quarantine receipts light and prices 10c. higher.

HOGS.—Receipts this week were 56,800; last week, 51,700; same week last year, 55,900. Hog prices are 15c. lower than a week ago, lower provisions and increased supplies causing a weak sentiment during the past three days. Packers' droves continue to cost within a few cents of Chicago cost at this

point, which has the effect of drawing more hogs here; quality has fallen off, resulting in widening of range of prices, but is as good as usual at this season. The market is lower today, with a top of \$4.70; bulk of sales, \$4.45@4.65.

SHEEP.—Receipts this week were 17,000; last week 15,400; same week last year, 27,300. The big shortage in sheep receipts are the result of small supplies from Texas this season. Salesmen had a right to expect better prices, but buyers have demanded reduction of 10@15c. on Texas grass sheep, saying the kill of same is disappointing. Natives and Western are a little higher than last week; wool lambs bring \$6.70; clipped, \$5.90; wethers, \$5.25; ewes, \$4.75; Texans, \$4.50@4.70.

Hides unchanged. Green salted, 7¼c.; dry fint butcher, 15½c.; fallen, 14c.; under sixteen, 12½; dry glue, 7c.; sheep pelts, 10c.

Packers' purchases for the week were:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour	4,383	20,865	2,225
Cudahy	2,578	11,116	2,251
Fowler	—	—	—
Ruddy	880	101	583
Schwarzschild	4,019	5,841	2,541
Swift	2,914	10,790	4,305

HOGS SLAUGHTERED.

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of hogs slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending May 14:

Chicago	88,678
Omaha	40,131
Kansas City	50,171
St. Joseph	30,127
St. Louis	31,878
Cudahy	8,361
Sioux City	8,030
Ottumwa	10,870
Cleveland	11,000
Cedar Rapids	9,781
Wichita	6,933
Nebraska City	5,733
Bloomington	1,279
Cincinnati	7,245
Indianapolis	23,949
Louisville	6,687
New York and Jersey City	29,686
Detroit	6,200
Buffalo	35,010

CATTLE SLAUGHTERED.

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of cattle slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending May 14:

Chicago	27,149
Omaha	10,205
Kansas City	13,960
St. Joseph	8,254
St. Louis	11,680
Cudahy	381
Sioux City	1,184
Wichita	327
Cincinnati	3,759
Louisville	1,040
New York and Jersey City	7,069
Detroit	1,102
Buffalo	10,050

SHEEP SLAUGHTERED.

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of sheep slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending May 14:

Chicago	47,972
Omaha	8,372
Kansas City	12,698
St. Joseph	25,713
St. Louis	9,107
Cudahy	307
Sioux City	181
Wichita	25
Cincinnati	1,693
New York and Jersey City	21,218
Detroit	1,506
Buffalo	40,500

COTTONSEED OIL

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from (Aspegren & Co.)

The past week has been characterized by further heavy liquidations of oil bought at higher prices and by the continued bear hammering. One commission house threw overboard on Tuesday nearly 10,000 barrels of oil, and the strength of the situation was probably best shown by the fact that in face of this enormous liquidation prices moved up 1/4c. that day. Consumers in this country and exporters were only too glad to take hold of oil, and they would probably have taken 20,000 barrels more at that price, if it could be obtained.

Another feature in the market is that oil stored in New York intended for July and August deliveries is already now being taken out of store to take care of the May deliveries. This would tend to show that after all there is not such an abundance of oil as the bears claim; in fact, it would rather indicate a shortage, but if there is a shortage already now, how is it going to be in July and August? Our own firm has not, up to to-day, received more than half of the oil which we have bought for May delivery, and which is all going for export.

It is true that tallow and greases are still declining, but it is said that the demand for these articles is somewhat better, and heavy purchases of tallow in this city yesterday cleaned up holdings here.

Lard, tallow, greases and competing oils are to-day about the same price as in October, when cottonseed oil moved upwards from 34c., and when we compare to-day's price of 28c. with same, we must say that it looks unreasonably low, especially in the face of the short crush of cottonseed oil. The long interest in this market is to a very great extent wiped out, and there is instead a short interest which makes the market so much stronger. In fact, the shorts seem to be getting nervous, and with the amount of speculation in the market this year conditions are such as to make sudden changes possible.

We quote to-day as follows: Prime summer yellow cottonseed oil, May, 27 1/2c.; June, 27 1/2c.; July, 27 1/2c.; August, 28 1/2c.; September, 28 1/2c.; October, 28 1/2c.; November, 28 1/2c.; December, 28c.; prime winter yellow cottonseed oil, 32c.; prime summer white do., 32 1/2c.; Hull quotation of cottonseed oil, 17s. 10 1/2d.; prime crude oil in tanks in the Southeast, 21c.; do., Mississippi Valley, 20 1/2c.; do., Texas, 20c.

RECEIPTS AT CENTRES.

MONDAY, MAY 16.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	27,000	40,000	15,000
Kansas City	5,000	7,000	3,000
Omaha	3,000	5,000	3,500
TUESDAY, MAY 17.			
Chicago	2,500	15,000	8,000
Kansas City	7,000	10,000	3,000
Omaha	5,000	15,000	1,500
WEDNESDAY, MAY 18.			
Chicago	18,000	22,000	13,000
Kansas City	7,000	14,000	3,000
Omaha	4,500	16,800	2,500
THURSDAY, MAY 19.			
Chicago	4,500	24,000	10,000
Kansas City	4,000	10,000	2,000
Omaha	2,000	14,000	2,500
FRIDAY, MAY 20.			
Chicago	1,500	20,000	6,000
Kansas City	1,000	7,000	1,000
Omaha	1,200	7,400	2,200

NEW H. & M. CATALOGUE.

The Hohmann & Maurer Mfg. Co., of Rochester, N. Y., well known makers of high grade thermometers and other measuring instruments, have just issued a new catalogue which is replete with useful and valuable information with particular reference to heating and ventilating, also mining, engineering, etc. A copy will be sent upon request.

GENERAL MARKETS
LARD IN NEW YORK.

Western steam, \$6.60@6.70; city steam, \$6.20; refined, continent, tes., \$6.90; do., South America, tes., \$7.35; do., kegs, \$8.35; compound, \$6.

HOG MARKETS, MAY 20.

CHICAGO.—Receipts, 20,000; slow; fully 5c. lower; \$4.30@4.80.

KANSAS CITY.—Receipts, 8,000; 5@10c. lower; \$4.35@4.67 1/2.

OMAHA.—Receipts, 7,000; slow; 5c. lower; \$4.30@4.55.

ST. LOUIS.—Trifle lower; \$4.10@4.80.

CLEVELAND.—Receipts, 25 cars; active; \$4.95@5.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Receipts, 7,000; lower; \$4.55@4.82.

EAST BUFFALO.—Receipts, 40 cars; 5@10c. lower; \$5@5.10.

OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

The oleo and neutral lard markets are extremely quiet, as is the entire provision list, and the outlook is towards lower prices for our articles, for the reason that butter will soon be in plentiful supply, and hence less butterine will be wanted in the warm months. At this time of writing the value of choice oleo is about 43 florins and that of choice neutral is 40 florins, but business doing very light.

Butter oil has had a considerable break in price and is being wanted more now.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

Hogs were 5c. lower. The products markets do not show new features from those in our review in another column. To-day's early market varied little, and was very quiet.

Cottonseed Oil.

The market opened to-day even stronger and again 1/2c. higher, on a little demand and not much on offer. Sales in New York of 1,000 bbls. prime yellow, August, at 29c., now 29 1/2c. bid; July, 28 1/2c. bid; June, 28c. bid.

Tallow.

Essentially as in our weekly review in another column. A bid of 4c. was made to-day for 50 hhd. city, and it may go through. Weekly contract deliveries were made at 4c.

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, May 20.—(By cable)—Beef, extra India mess, 59s. 9d.; pork, prime mess, western, 62s. 6d.; shoulders, 32s.; hams, s. c. 45s.; bacon, c. c. 36s.; do., short ribs, 35s.; long clear, light, 35s. 6d.; do., heavy, 35s.; backs, 34s.; bellies, 36s. 6d.; turpentine, 43s. 3d.; rosin, common, 7s. 3d.; lard, prime western, tes., 32s. 9d.; do., American refined, 28-lb. pails, 33s. 6d.; cheese, white, 40s.; do., colored, 37s.; American steam lard (Hamburg), 50 kilos, 32 1/2s.; tallow, 20s.; do., Australian (London), 24s. 3d.; cottonseed oil, refined (Hull), 17s. 10 1/2d.; linseed oil (London), 15s. 3d.; petroleum, refined (London), 67-16d.

BALTIMORE FERTILIZER MARKET.

The ammonia market the past week has been quiet, with a fair demand for all grades of material for immediate delivery, resulting from unexpected continuance of the spring business, but on futures buyers generally show little interest. The tone of the market on futures from sellers' point of view is good. We quote: Nominal, ground tankage, 11@15, \$2.20@10, \$2.25@10 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; ground tankage, \$6@25, \$15@15.50 per ton g. o. b. Chicago; ground concentrated tankage, \$2.10@2.12 1/2 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; ground blood, \$2.37 1/2@2.40 per unit

f. o. b. Chicago; hoof meal, \$2.22 1/2 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 9@20 (futures), \$2.55@10, \$2.57 1/2@10 c. a. f. basis Baltimore.

Nitrate of Soda—Market is firm, with an advancing tendency. May, \$2.25; June, \$2.20; July-December, \$2.07 1/2 for 95% grade and for 96% grade prices are 5c. to 7 1/2c. per 100% higher.

Sulphate of Ammonia.—Market quiet, with little interest being shown for nearby delivery. For October to February shipment quotations are about \$3.05 c. i. f. Baltimore and New York.

CHEMICALS AND SOAPMAKERS' SUPPLIES.

74% Caustic Soda at \$1.80 to \$1.85 for 50%.

76% Caustic Soda at \$1.85 to \$1.90 for 60%.

60% Caustic Soda at 2c. per lb.

98% Powdered Caustic Soda at 3c. per lb.

58% Pure Alkali at 90c. to \$1 for 48%.

48% Carbonate Soda Ash at \$1.10 per 100 lbs.

Borax at 8c. per lb.

Talc at 1 1/4c. per lb.

Palm Oil in casks 6c. lb., in barrels 6 1/4c. lb.

Green Olive Oil at 57c. to 58c. per gal.

Yellow Olive Oil at 54c. per gal.

Green Olive Oil Foots at 5 1/4c. lb.

Cochin Coconut Oil at 7 1/4 to 7 1/2c. lb.

Ceylon Coconut Oil at 6 1/2 to 6 3/4c. lb.

Cottonseed Oil at 30c. to 33c. per gal.

Corn Oil at 4c. per lb.

Rosin—M., \$4; N., \$4.10; WG., \$4.35;

VV., \$4.50 per 280 lbs.

NEW YORK LIVESTOCK.

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO MAY 16.

	Beeves.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City	1,250	3,071	12,709	10,409	
Sixtieth street	287	60	10,519	8,498	
Fortieth street					15,968
Lehigh Valley	5,800		605		3,319
Weehawken	1,510			1,798	
Scattering	1,068	61	66	43	
Totals	9,951	121	13,658	23,016	29,698
Totals last week	9,482	133	16,258	19,259	34,484

WEEKLY EXPORTS TO MAY 16.

	Live Cattle.	Live Sheep.	Live Qu.
Schwarzschild & S. Sa. Armenian	425		
Schwarzschild & S. Sa. Minnehaha	375		
Schwarzschild & S. Sa. Toronto	260		
Schwarzschild & S. Sa. Br. Princess	350		
Schwarzschild & S. Sa. St. Paul		1,200	
J. Schamberg & S. Sa. Armenian	425	1,240	
J. Schamberg & S. Sa. Minnehaha	375		
J. Schamberg & S. Sa. Toronto	300		
J. Schamberg & S. Sa. Br. Princess	350	516	
J. Schamberg & S. Sa. Polycarp	20		
Swift Beef Co. Sa. Teutonic		1,200	
Morris Beef Co. Sa. Armenian		2,200	
Morris Beef Co. Sa. Teutonic		1,500	
Morris Beef Co. Sa. Celtic		2,800	
Armour & Co. Sa. Armenian		2,300	
Armour & Co. Sa. St. Paul		2,300	
Cudahy Packing Co. Sa. Celtic		1,100	
Cudahy Packing Co. Sa. Umbria		1,800	
W. W. Brauer Co. Sa. Grika	50		
Miscellaneous, Sa. Panama	4	42	
Total exports	3,006	1,798	18,300
Total exports last week	1,700	1,572	15,510
Baltimore exports this week	1,074	1,714	
Philadelphia exports this week	594		900
Portland exports this week	651		
Newport News exports this week	550		
Montreal exports this week	1,177		
To London	2,937	1,316	5,900
To Liverpool	3,913	4,898	20,000
To Glasgow	1,901	714	
To Antwerp	250		
To Hull	100		
To Southampton		350	
To Manchester	687		
To South Africa	50		
To Para, Brasil	20		
To Bermuda and West Indies	4	42	

Totals to all ports.....9,871 6,970 29,400
Total to all ports last week.....6,487 4,484 27,907

LIVE CATTLE.

QUOTATIONS FOR BEEVES.

Good to choice native sides	\$5.10@5.45
Medium to fair native sides	4.50@5.00
Poor to ordinary native steers	4.00@4.45
Oxen and stags	2.35@4.55
Bulls and dry cows	1.80@4.30
Good to choice native steers one year ago	4.95@5.40

RETAIL SECTION

BRECHT'S "IONIC" REFRIGERATOR.

The illustration herewith shows the new "Ionic" style refrigerator made by the Brecht Butchers' Supply Co., of St. Louis, Mo., and 102 Pearl street, New York. For a highly artistic and intensely attractive design, this style is unsurpassed and is recognized as one of the finest pieces of work ever offered to the marketmen of this country. Fancy white glazed tiling is inlaid with figured panels of artistic blue tiling. The woodwork is select, quarter-sawn, solid, antique oak. This is only one of a great many beautiful designs that this company manufactures, and these refrigerators are not only ornamental but very

beaded. All panel fronts are perfectly tenoned and glued. Both the rebates of the doors and windows and their frames are moulded from one solid piece of poplar, guaranteeing a perfect, tight and lasting fit. The windows have three lights of glass, forming two dead air spaces. All the hardware is their own manufacture, being made of solid brass and quadruple nickel-plated.

In the finish they use the very best of material on the outside as well as on the inside. All oils and varnishes are of superior grade and the finish lasts longer, improves the work, and gives customers the highest value for their money. They furnish free of charge

covered over with tarpaulins or clean white sheets, in order that said meats cannot be reached by sand or flies."

The soil of Columbus is a black one, which easily rises and drifts in the air at the least disturbance by the wind. The danger of thereby depositing dangerous germs on the meat is great. The ordinance had opposition from the local butchers, but the Council was swayed by the technical report of the health officer, though the police did not see or arrest any disorderly or suspicious members about there.

STOOD BY UNION.

The Butchers' Union of Oakland, Cal., gave a withdrawal card to one of its members so that he could work for T. H. Nevin. George L. Lemmon, a member of the executive committee, said on the subject: "Mr. Nevin has been fighting for our cause. He is run down because he has been doing three men's work. The union suggested that he hire some one and cheerfully gave the withdrawal card. He can have ten men if he wants them." It was necessary for the man hired by Nevin to withdraw from the union before the boss butchers' association would allow Nevin to employ him.

MARKET OFFICERS.

The City Market House Company, of Wilmington, Del., had its annual meeting, when the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, John Gibbons; vice-president, H. H. Moore; secretary, W. H. Reeves; treasurer, N. W. Smith, directors, the above officers and Frank Marshall, Frank C. Lee, J. D. Thompson, Henry Saville and James Horisk. The retiring officers were voted a resolution of thanks for their work of the past year, to which they responded. The reports of the retiring officers showed the finances and condition generally to be excellent.

TO DESTROY FLIES.

As the fly season draws near it might not be amiss to pay some attention to some methods of destruction of this veritable summer pest, which chooses to particularly infest the butcher shop and similar food depositories:

Take an infusion of quassia, 1 pt.; brown sugar, 4 ozs.; ground pepper, 2 ozs. These ingredients should be well mixed together and put in small, shallow dishes where required.

Or powdered black pepper, 1 dr.; brown sugar, 1 dr.; milk or cream, 2 drms. Mix and place it on a plate or saucer where the flies are most troublesome.



practical. Brecht's patent ventilating ice pans, which are built on scientific principles and will give a dry cold with the smallest consumption of ice, are furnished with them. By the use of these improved ice pans, the moisture is eliminated from the provision chamber and a dry air is obtained. This was proven by hygrometrical test, showing a gain of 22% dryness over old style ice pans. They also furnish them for old cooling rooms when wanted. The insulation in the walls of Brecht refrigerators are made with genuine granite rock mineral wool. The lumber used is all thoroughly kiln dried, the interior being of select white pine and the exterior of Georgia long leaf pine or oak, tongued, grooved and

regular printed specification blanks, and when properly filled out they can manufacture any kind of a refrigerator to suit the purchaser's requirements.

MUST COVER MEATS.

Columbus, Ga., insists that all meats shall be neatly covered while being conveyed through the city. The ordinance just passed for this purpose read as follows:

"That on and after the passage of this ordinance that butchers and all other parties bringing or conveying fresh meats into this city from butcher pens or from other places be required to keep same carefully and securely



OUR LATEST IMPROVED AUTOMATIC SPRING SCALES

are the acme of perfection. They are provided with our improved dash-pot, which prevents all unnecessary oscillation.

SELL AT SIGHT.

The magnifying glass over the value figures make it the easiest scale in the world to read. As the scale is absolutely automatic, the value of the merchandise is instantly found by placing it on the scale.

SAVE THE PENNIES

which you give away with your old style scale by adopting the Moneyweight System.

EXAMPLE.

If you sell one-half pound of merchandise at 11c. per pound, our scale says you should

receive 6c. for it. Likewise if you sell one pound at 12½c. per pound, our scale says your customer must pay 13c. for it.

MONEYWEIGHT SCALES

eliminate all errors in calculation. Their best friends are those who are constantly using them, for they realize the benefits to be derived and have found by practical experience that they

PAY FOR THEMSELVES.

They will accomplish the same results for you.

Write for our illustrated Booklet "R3"

COMPUTING SCALE CO., Dayton, O. MONEYWEIGHT SCALE CO., 47 State St., Chicago

MANUFACTURERS

DISTRIBUTORS

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

J. P. Looby has opened a market at Malone, N. Y.

D. A. Hickman has opened a butcher shop at Ashley, Mo.

The butchers of Flint, Mich., will have a barbecue in August.

Paul Graham has opened a meat market at Monteruma, N. Y.

Charles Kelton has bought the Silvi meat market at Glover, Vt.

John F. Peterson has opened a new market at South Bend, Ind.

Edward Eveleigh has opened a new meat market at Dexter, N. Y.

Louis Wilkerson will establish a meat market at Sedan, Kan.

Schmitt & Braun have opened a new meat market at Madison, Wis.

The meat market of Black & Martin, at Los Angeles, was burned.

The meat market of J. Messmore, at Utica, Mich., was destroyed by fire.

Henry Rust, Cairo, Ill., has sold his meat market to Woodford & Bucher.

Wells S. Palmer, of Plainville, Conn., a wholesale meat dealer, is dead.

John Krueger & Son have purchased a butcher shop at Bloomington, Ill.

E. R. Barnes has sold his meat business at Clinton, Conn., to Arthur Munger.

The market of Edward Doring, at Los Angeles, Cal., was destroyed by fire.

John E. Bush, of York, Pa., is adding another story to his market property.

The Toledo Butchers' Union is making a success of its Sunday closing crusade.

Frederick Smith has sold his meat market, at Adams, Mass., to H. E. Blackstone.

Isas Somes, a prominent provision dealer of South Boston, Mass., died last week.

J. E. Couchman is erecting a building for a meat market at Oriskany Falls, N. Y.

F. A. Basserman, of Washington, D. C., has filed a petition in voluntary bankruptcy.

Harry F. Weber has purchased the market of Stephen Godshalk, at Doylestown, Pa.

James Weaving, a retired butcher of Brooklyn, N. Y., died of old age last week.

The butcher shop of Joseph Gulinckyat, Georgetown, Pa., was cleaned out by burglars.

Henry Honnef, identified with the meat business of Omaha, Neb., for many years, is dead.

An addition is being built to the meat market of Edward Gasser & Son, at West Myerstown, Pa.

Thomas H. Green has opened a new market at Herkimer, N. Y., after leaving his former employer.

Christopher H. Arnold, who has been in the meat business in Chicago since 1867, died last week, aged 79 years.

John M. Chiarizoo was arrested on complaint of a customer, who charges him with assault in his meat market.

After the last session of the Butchers' Union in Shamokin, Pa., a banquet was held in the union rooms.

Fire destroyed the poultry building of Nelson Morris & Co. and the Arnold meat market at Mitchell, Ind.

C. C. Hopkins has purchased the interest of L. N. Loynachan in the meat business which they have jointly owned.

The Tower Grove Grocery and Meat Co., Tower Grove, Mo., has been incorporated with capital stock of \$3,800.

The new Farmers' Market at Wilmington, Del., is now open. It is very substantial and satisfactory in appointments.

The San Francisco Butchers' Association had an outing last Sunday which was attended by thousands of friends.

Bids for paving, grading, sidewalks and sewers for the new public market at Rochester, N. Y., have been opened and contracts will be let next week.

Ernest Roeber, a butcher of Colwyn, Pa.,

who saved the lives of two women more than ten years ago, has recently been bequeathed \$35,000 by one of them. He has received the money.

John J. McDonough and Catherine I. Austin, doing business as J. J. McDonough & Co., at Cambridge, Mass., have filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, \$5,065.06; no assets.

John L. Campbell, who for twenty-five years was prominent in West Washington Market, New York City, died last week at Utica after an operation for intestinal trouble. The remains were taken to Rome, N. Y., where the deceased has lived for some time.

BERLINER BLOOD SAUSAGE.

The manufacture of Berliner blood sausage, not being limited to any particular season of the year, is prepared as follows: To 50 pounds of suitable filler add 35 pounds of raw and solid bacon, 8 pounds of backfat-skins, and 7 pounds of fresh hog blood. The bacon should be cut into very small cubes and scalded with boiling water; the skin is next added, and finally the blood, which should, however, be run through a convenient strainer to insure uniformity of the entire mass. The seasoning is composed of: Salt, one-half pound; whole white pepper, 7 ounces; cloves, 1½ ounce; pimento, 3 ounces; marjoram, 1-3 ounce. These spices are thoroughly incorporated into the sausage meat and the whole mass stuffed into medium casings, taking care to not fill the latter too tight. The sausages are next placed into water of 72 deg. C., and freed from inclosed air by puncturing them with a needle. One hour at this temperature will be found sufficient to finish the heating. After throwing the sausages into cold water for cooler, and after drying them in the air, the sausages are hung in the smoke for 24 hours and finished.

EUROPEAN HOTEL.....

.....250 ROOMS, \$1.00 AND UP

Kaiserkof

Absolutely Fire-proof

ROESSLER & TEICH, Managers

270 South Clark Street, near Jackson Boulevard, Chicago

Half block from New Lake Shore Depot, Post-office and Board of Trade

UNIQUE GERMAN RESTAURANT

Just finished at a cost of \$50,000

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